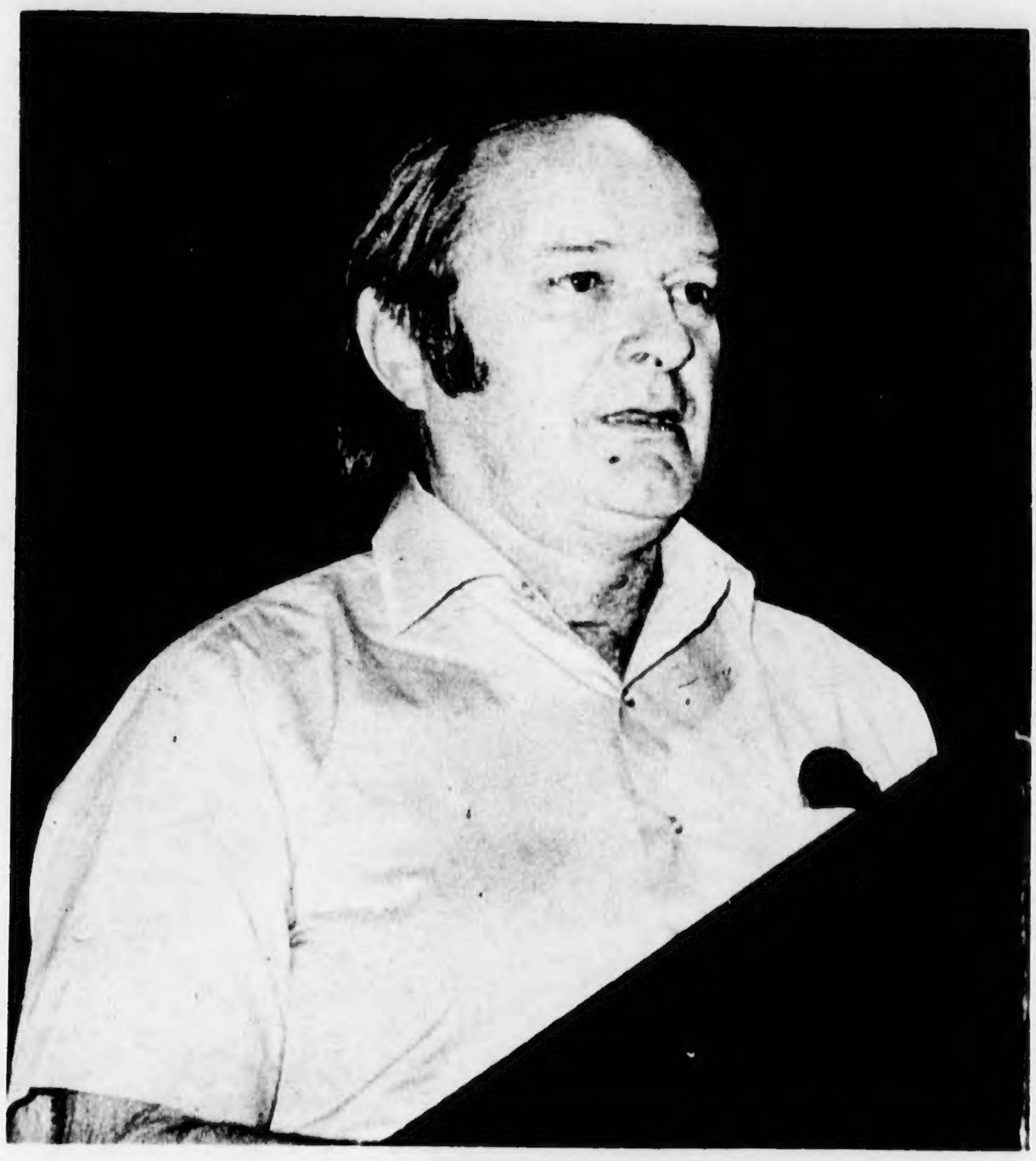

MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

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Conference Deemed Success

by Bill

Although the title "Vermont Conference on Peace and Justice" may sound a bit idyllic to some, over 150 people from the state of Vermont came to Middlebury last weekend to discuss just what can be done in the future to bring those ideals closer to Vermonters. The conference, sponsored by REAP and organized by Steve Early of the American Friends Service Committee and Howard Burchman of REAP, began with a Teach-In on Friday night. Dave Dellinger, the keynote speaker, made it very clear that what he termed "a sick society" could be turned around, but that first we must understand the importance of what has been done by the U.S. Government to the people of Indochina and to the inmates of Attica.

Nearly Overflow Crowd

This need to understand was the theme of the night as Arthur Westing of Windham College opened the speeches before a nearly overflow crowd in Wright Theatre. He related his experiences in studying the ecocide that the U.S. has employed in its many-faceted war of destruction waged against Indochina and its people: Earth moving, crop destruction, birth defects, and weather control, constitute only part of the ever-widening war which President Nixon is trying to conceal.

On Nixon's NEP

Jimmy Kane, an elected official of the local Springfield United Electrical Workers' Union, went on to speak about Nixon's New Economic Policy, and refuted the idea that the wage-price freeze is in any way consistent with the needs of poor and working-class families. He did, however, point out how consistent the policy was in perpetuating the needs of the corporate establishment and the future of managerial hegemony. An argument was overheard outside of Wright Theatre after Kane's talk in which the quote, "He's a labor person so he obviously doesn't know that much" was actually used. Judging from the rounds of applause and the obvious quality of his speech, that kind of elitism is neither justified nor needed.

The next speaker was Ann Raynolds of the Friends of the Vermont Welfare Rights Organization, which is concerned with the plight of the poor in Vermont. With Joseph Betit as director of Vermont's welfare program, and with Nixon's proposed Family Assistance Plan (FAP), the Welfare Mothers face a very hard and a very real struggle. The FAP would actually decrease the amount of assistance while forcing mothers to work at below minimum wage with the chance of losing their children to the government on very shady reasonings.

Vermont: A Colony?

After a short intermisision, Lee Webb of the Goddard Radical Studies Program and the center of controversy over his report "Who Rules Vermont?", spoke on the role of out-of-state corporations and individuals who actually control the economy of Vermon. Of special interest to Middlebury students, Webb spoke about Douglas Meredith's role in the cost and quality of power in the state as well as the environmental effects of his

continued on page 4

Battell Block Sold: Repairs, Roofing, Needed

BY LISA LLOYD

The Ski Haus has been sold; more correctly, the building it occupies has been sold by none other than Middlebury College. The buyer is a corporation comprised of the owners of the seven stores on Merchant's Row, excluding the owner of the Ski Haus. The Battell Block Corporation, after four years in court, has managed to break the will of Mr. Joseph Battell and gain the legal rights to buy the building. Mr. Battell died in 1915, and this block was one of the many properties he bequeathed to the college.

Cost of Management

Over the years, the college has found the building to be a financial burden. It has cost more than the rents charged to maintain and repair it, and in several instances the rents charged do not even cover the cost of heating the rooms. Mr. Ross, the Business Manager of the College, explained that we have an image to keep up in the town, and thus could not easily raise the rent of some of the elderly ladies who live there. The result of this policy is that the rents vary a great deal, and as one tenant moves out, the college raised the rent to cover the operating cost. Thus it came about that one tenant pays less than $45 a month, while others pay as much as $150.

The Battell Block Corporation attempted to purchase the building in 1958 and Mr. Baker, a member of the corporation, explained why he wished they had been able to make the purchase then, The interest charged on the loan that was necessary to finance the venture would have been considerably less than it is now, and then, the building did not need new roofing and an entirely new oil heating system to replace the outdated coal furnace that it must have before this winter. Mr. Baker said that the college had always maintained the building adequately, but that it never went so far as to invest any capital that was not necessary.

Human Interest

One tenant said she thought that during the fourty years she has lived there, the college had always been prompt and polite when approached by the tenants about heating problems, garbage collection, and decoration or repair. She confessed that she is expecting a raise in her rent now that the Corporation owns the building and must make it a self-sufficient, lucrative business.

Mr. Baker also said he was glad that the building was now in the hands of towns people rather than the college. Since the College business offices moved up the hill and out of the Battell Block in 1940, the college has had little contact with the stores and the offices and tenants. Mr. Baker did not blame the college in any way, rather he excused it because of this remoteness.

He was proud to say that the Corporation has provided new jobs for townspeople because of the necessary roof and repairs and redecorating that has been done, and the improved cleaning and janitorial services that are now provided. He feels confident that the Corporation will be able to pay off its loan and make this new asset worthwhile.

See pages 5, 6, and 16 for the fall schedule of the Concert-Film-Drama Series, Cinema '72, and Theater Workshop.

Vocational Center Offers 14 Courses

The evening division of the Addison County Area Vocational Center will offer the following courses on the basis of applications received. A minimum of six (6) students is required per course. The fee for a 30-hour course (10 weeks - 3 hours per night) is $20.00 payable at registration. There will be extra charges in some courses for lab and/or materials.

Pre-registration will be at the Center adjacent to the Middlebury Union High School, from 7 to 9 PM on Monday, October 4, 1971. The first class session will be on Monday, October 11 beginning at 7 PM. At the first class session the instructor and students may agree on a different and more suitable meeting arrangement.

Anyone who plans to attend an evening course should call 388-4031 Ext. 53 and give his name, phone number and the number of the course he wishes to take. If anyone is interested in offering a course not listed, please call the same number.

1. GRAPHIC COMMUNICATION Mr. Scott Baldwin
Includes printing of a message on paper using words and illustrations. Photo-offset fundamentals including design and layout, copy photography, platemaking, offset printing and binding. No previous experience necessary.

2. BEGINNING DRESSMAKING Mrs. Carol Whitby
A basic sewing course for those who have never constructed a garment and for those who wish to improve their basic skills in clothing construction.

3. ADVANCED CLOTHING Miss Linda Morache
For those who have done considerable sewing and would like to learn the finer points of pattern design.

4. SIMPLE AUTO MECHANICS Mr. Edward Stanley
What everyone should know about a car.

5. BASIC ELECTRICITY Mr. Daniel Tiley
Basic circuits including resistor, capacitors, and inductors. Ohm's law, oscillators, amplifiers and circuits employed in radio receivers and T.V. will be discussed.

6. ELECTRONICS Mr. Daniel Tiley
Trouble shooting and repair of radio and television receivers. The operation of vacuum tubes and transistors in various circuits. For the more advanced students.

7. WOODWORKING Mr. Jesse Shahan
This will be furniture refinishing and repair.

8. CARPENTRY, MASONRY AND HOUSE WIRING Mr. Arthur Lord
Basics only for the ordinary home owner.

9. ENGINEERING DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY Mr. Richard StPeter
The solving of everyday problems through the use of graphics and projection. Will cover in part, the finding through terms of projection: (1) the true sizes of obscure lines; (2) sizes and shapes of obscure planes; (3) true measurement of compound angles; (4) shortest distances between obscure objects. This course is designed for persons with no engineering education or experience.

10. TYPEWRITING I Mr. Al Florucci
The student will become familiar with the complete keyboard using the touch system. This course will include projects involving centering, tabulations, letters, the typing of business forms and reports.

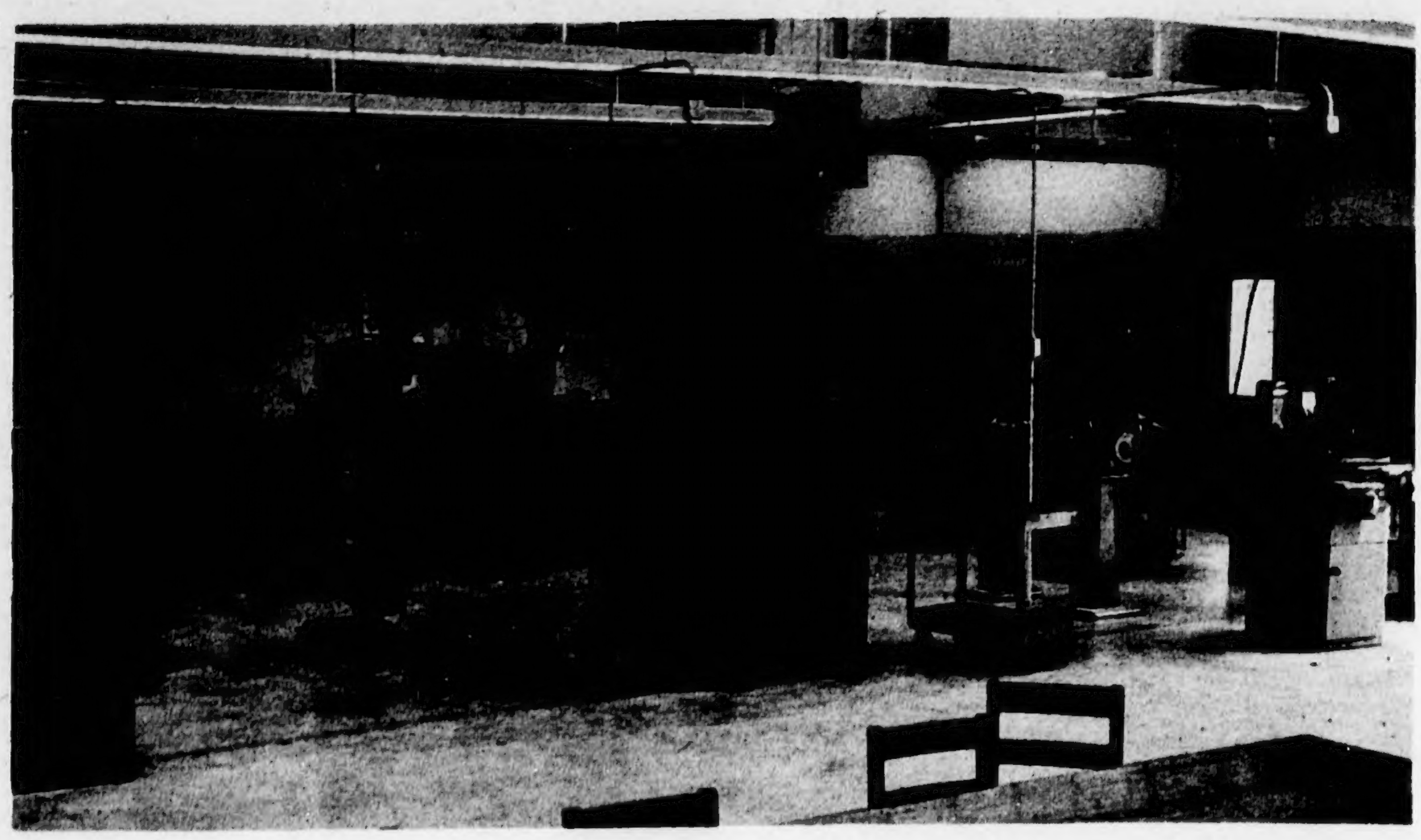
11. ACCOUNTING I Mr. John Altobell
This is not bookkeeping. Will offer both an understanding of how accounting data are accumulated and the ability to use such data effectively. Thus, it meets the needs of students who will use accounting as a tool in other fields of specialization or in carrying out their personal affairs. **ACCOUNTING II** will be offered as a second semester course.

12. MACHINE TRANSCRIPTION Mrs. Mary Landry
Prerequisite - ability to type. The purpose of this course is to teach the efficient operation of dictating equipment and good transcribing techniques. Attention will be given to setting up letters and manuscripts in good form. Further training in the fundamentals such as spelling, grammar, and punctuation will be given.

13. BASIC WELDING Mr. John Adams
Will include the process of both Arc and Oxy-acetylene welding including principles and practice primarily on mild steel. Basic cast iron and non-ferrous metal welding will also be considered. Time may be devoted to fabrication welding of a small project. Also possible: out-of-position welding, cutting and rod selection information and skills.

14. FLORAL DESIGN AND ARRANGEMENT Mr. Mark Tenney
Emphasis will be placed on arrangements which can be used for everyday living and for special occasions. This course will be a combination of demonstrations and lab sessions. There will be a lab fee.

Other courses will be offered as the necessary interest and qualified instructors become available.



Counseling Service to Eliminate Pregnancy

BY MARY HARRINGTON

In the past two years Midd students have undergone an incredibly high number of abortions--60 would be a rather low estimate. In response a new student group has been organized to try and eliminate pregnancies here as far as thorough education makes that possible. The Women's Counseling Service (soon to be renamed the Student Sex Counseling Service because it is very co-ed) is now able to provide the following services:

...information and counseling about birth control

...counseling about problem pregnancy

...counseling about the emotional and psychological aspects of sexuality and referral, and

...information about the detection, testing and treatment of VD.

The WCS is also planning to sponsor films, speakers and discussion groups regarding birth control, abortion, and human suxuality. We hope to enable people to learn more about their own sexuality and to talk about their feelings and problems and experiences openly. Our service does not mean to imply that all Midd students are having intercourse, nor is it trying to encourage people to hop in bed. Perhaps nothing included in our programs or literature applies to your own life right now, but we are hoping that if, in the future, you decide to sleep with someone, you'll think twice before doing it unprotected.

One large problem we face at this time is the tremendous amount of misinformation that fills people's heads. For example, rhythm and withdrawal are two highly unreliable and risky methods of birth control, yet all evidence we have at present seems to indicate that their usage is wide-spread. With other methods easily available which are far safer and far more certain, we are anxious to spread the word about how to obtain them.

Many women on this campus are also suffering from the 'guilt syndrome.' Ashamed that they are involved with a guy and thus unwilling to really admit it to themselves, they play a little game that could be called, 'If I don't think about it, it will probably go away.' But no one ever gets just a little bit pregnant. And those sperm pay no mind to wishful thinking, either. In the midst of your most fertile time in life, it's wise to be sure. Generally too, those women who are the most reluctant to face up to their situation have the hardest time deciding what to do once they've become pregnant. Abortion is not a recommended form of contraception. If no longer physically dangerous, the psychological perils are still as great. People who right now are thinking, 'Well, if I get pregnant, I can always get an abortion,' should think twice. Because if you don't now, you will then.

And where does the man fit in to all of this? It seems that in frequent cases there is a sort of pervading mindlessness about his personal responsibility. This is a source of general and considerable concern to us and unless a male on this campus pays no attention to us at all, he at least will not be able to use ignorance as an excuse. Fortunately we have had the active participation of many guys here so far and we intend to do everything possible to constructively eliminate the 'male mentality' that fosters the attitude of 'being out for all you can

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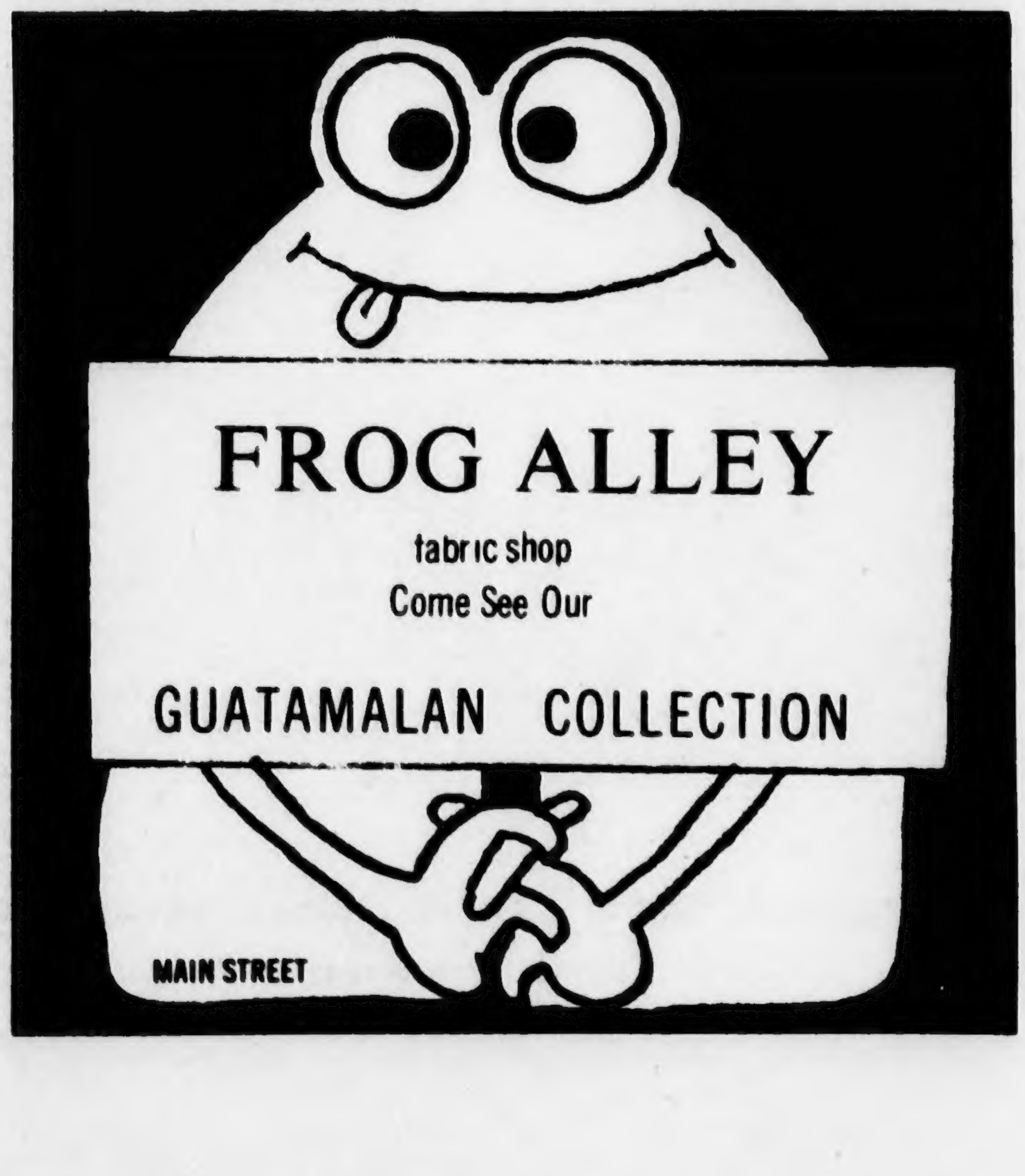

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Schoolhouse: learning as a function of living

BY KEITH OLIVER

A new cooperative school called **The School House** has been opened in Shelburne, Vermont, and is in its first year of operation. This venture on the part of a group of private parents, is seen as a constructive alternative to the system of education offered by the public school system. The school functions as a place to learn for children, ages 6 to 11, their parents and teachers. The parents represent several different income levels and **The SchoolHouse** is seen as a private effort which will truly represent and be accessible to the community it serves.

As an alternative to the public school system, **The SchoolHouse** is a continuing effort on the part of those involved to develop a stimulating and responsive environment in which children, parents and teachers learn about themselves and the way in which they influence the world around them. Each child is encouraged to see himself as a unique individual with the ability to discover and know himself and directly influence his environment. Parents and teachers work together in the school and in workshops to understand the processes of learning and the way in which they influence their children, both in the school and in the home.

The School House is open in plan and is ungraded. Older and younger children learn together at their own pace and are encouraged to be sensitive and respectful of the needs and strengths of others. It is being discovered that under these circumstances the children are beginning to teach and help each other.

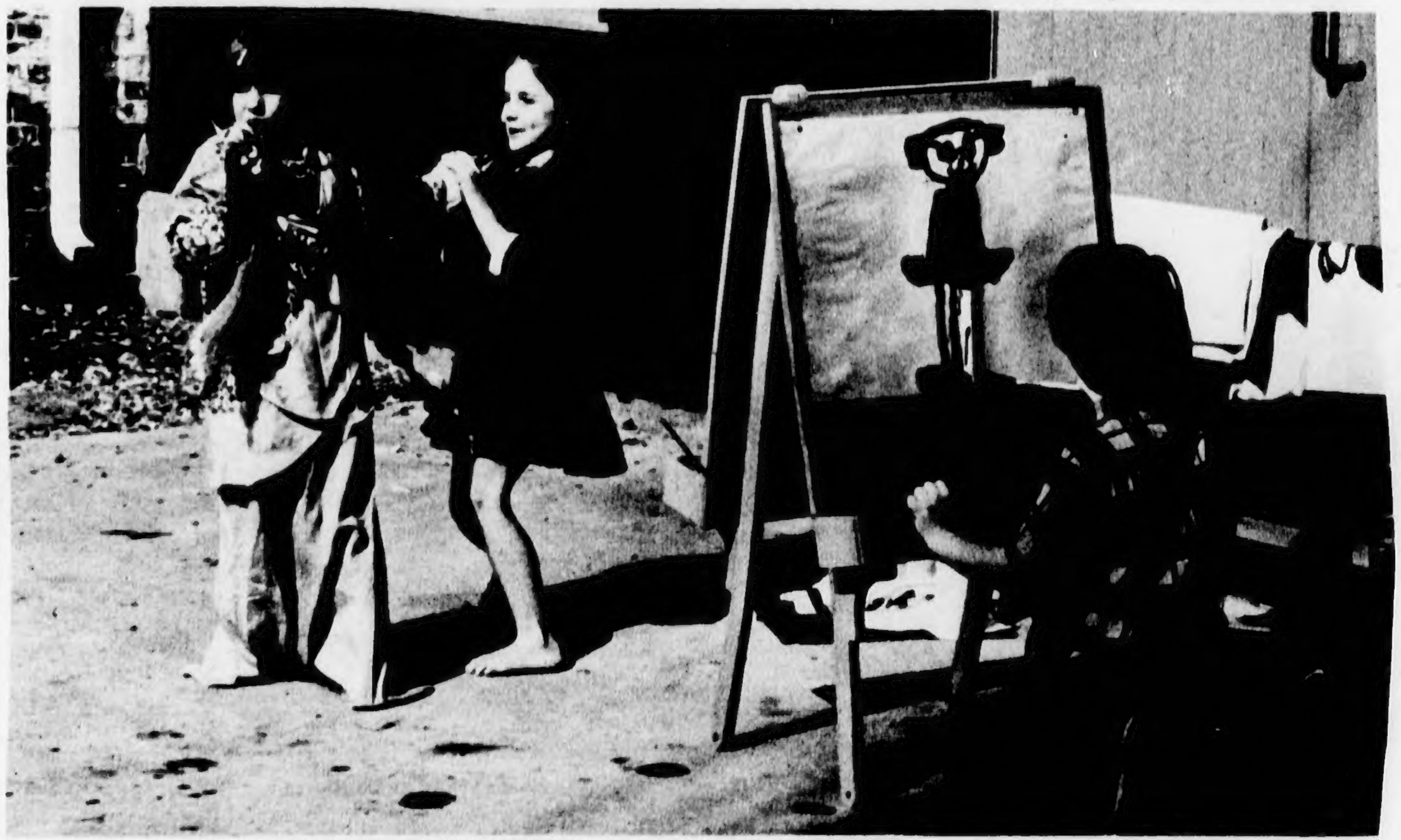
The relationship between different subjects is being stressed. Whenever possible math problems are solved in the sandbox, at the piano, or in woodworking; cooking is stressed as an experience in taste, testure, nutrition, chemistry, and botany. The whole learning experience is stressed as a function of living, and the participation of parents in the classroom, in special projects, and in the construction of the the facilities and their maintenance is meant to reinforce this. In the same view the children are being exposed to tradesmen, craftsmen, and institutions in the community.

The SchoolHouse is a cooperative with articles and bylaws which loosely define the way in which it functions. A board of trustees manages the day-to-day affairs of the school and is responsible to the parents. Each family has one vote.

The SchoolHouse employs two teachers. Mrs. Mary Ann Brennan, an accredited teacher with experience in open classroom teaching at the State University, Potsdam, N.Y., and Mrs.. Phillip Wagner.

The SchoolHouse is supported by tuition on a per family basis: $500 for the first child and $100 for each additional child. **The SchoolHouse** is presently negotiating for accreditation by the Department of Education. While limited in its enrollment, by its newness and available space, 22 children presently are in attendance.

Above all else, **The SchoolHouse** is an example, an example to children, parents, teachers, and the community that with an honest and open attitude and the willingness to experiment and make mistakes, learning can be a joyful and enriching experience for all.



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conference ....

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business dealings. Doug Meredith is on the Board of Central Vermont Public Services Co. as well as the Board of Middlebury College Trustees. He also spoke of the economic coercion that is being used against the small farmers in the state and that those coercive measures coupled with land speculators, are rapidly diminishing the number of independent small farmers and rapidly increasing the role of the corporate farms. He ended with a suggestion that all of us must investigate the workings of the capitalist system in order to understand the idea that Vermont is, in fact, a colony.

Dellinger's Closing Speech

Dave Dellinger, the final speaker, tied together what the previous four speakers had said when he talked about the dishonesty and manipulation at all levels of government and the need for all of us to break through the barriers of terms such as "protective reaction" and "Family Assistance Plan." He focused on Indochina and Attica because he saw the United States Government fighting two wars: the imperialistic war in Southeast Asia, and the domestic war of repression here in our own institutions. He dwelled on the recent bombing of North Vietnam, the largest since Johnson supposedly ended the bombing in 1968. He dwelled on this because he saw a complacency in reaction to both this and Attica. And in answer to that complacency, he announced and discussed plans for the Fall Offensive. Those plans included: October 2nd - nationwide demonstration at prisons; October 13th - moratorium; October 25th-29th - civil disobedience in Washington; November 6th - march in Boston; November 8th - civil disobedience in Boston. This schedule is a very ambitious one but it is coming at a time when major developments are breading and people cannot afford to ignore these actions.

After the teach-in, there was what seemed to be sheer chaos in finding rooms for people and getting people to reclaim their children at the day-care center. But both Bob Metzger and Kim White miraculously got everyone a place to sleep and all but two children were claimed.

Workshop Discussions

Saturday morning, the workshops began on two subjects; Welfare Rights, and the utilities in Vermont. The Welfare Rights workshop was led by Ann Reynolds and Otto Kramer, both of the Friends of Vermont Welfare Rights. They discussed the role of the Vermont organiz ation and its struggle against FAP as well as Joseph Betit. They tried directing their talk to students but were informed that only three Middlebury students were there. They went on to emphasize that welfare is a right and not an indignity and by that very nature of welfare, it would not be feasible to form a political coalition until the WRO had risen above that feeling of indignity, and then together, they can begin grass roots organization over basic issues. They also announced the Vermont Conference of the Welfare Rights Organization and its friends on Saturday, October 30.

Enthusiastic Response

Lee Webb and Bill Lyon (Abbey Pond Protective Assoc.) led the workshop on the utilities and the environment that included a group of very enthusiastic people. The information that was gathered was invaluable and also an organization was set up that would do research, coordinate activities, have mailings, and act on the four demands made by the participants: 1) no new power plants in Vermont; 2) no expansion on the old ones; 3) no more rate hikes; 4) a demonstration would be held at a likely target to make these demands heard. This was a very encouraging workshop for all those who participated.

After lunch, Dick Axelrod from St. Johnsbury discussed political repression in America. As a member of the National Lawyers Guild here in Vermont and in Philadelphia, he is very familiar with grand juries and the harassments by Federal agents of which one was in the audience. His discussion was worthwhile to many of those present because the FBI is currently scouring the state for certain political fugitives and that this could be the harbinger of a grand jury in the state.

Fall Offensive

The workshops continued with Steve Early leading the Fall Offensive workshop and Dennis Morrisseau leading the one on third party electoral strategy. Morrisseau is a candidate for U.S. Congress. The Fall Offensive discussion seemed to get bogged down in discussions of specific actions rather than the larger committment that should have been made to all the actions and to a formal organization that would implement those plans for action. But these larger issues were ignored and the workshop proved to be very informational except for the discussion of the demonstration set for Winsor Prison set for October 2.

The third party electoral strategy workshop seemed to be apart from the conference in two ways, one: it was a recruiting session for an individual who thinks of himself as a cause; and secondly: the political thought was on a different level as Morrisseau soon found out and was forced to make several comments unbecoming of a candidate. And I have a feeling he left Middlebury kind of bewildered, wondering exactly where his student, commune, and leftist vote would come from.

Obvious Conclusion Overlooked?

The plenary, after a short break, served the purpose of summarizing each workshop, yet the obvious plenary question of where do we go from here was avoided like the plague. Everyone was very excited about meeting new people and exchanging addresses, but they really seemed to quake at the mention of anything with more long-range goals than the demonstration on Saturday. It had seemed to me that this conference had direction, the speeches and workshops were excellent, yet the obvious conclusion was overlooked; that Vermont was in need of some sort of coalition that would act as an umbrella organization for all those in Vermont who were working for "peace and justice."

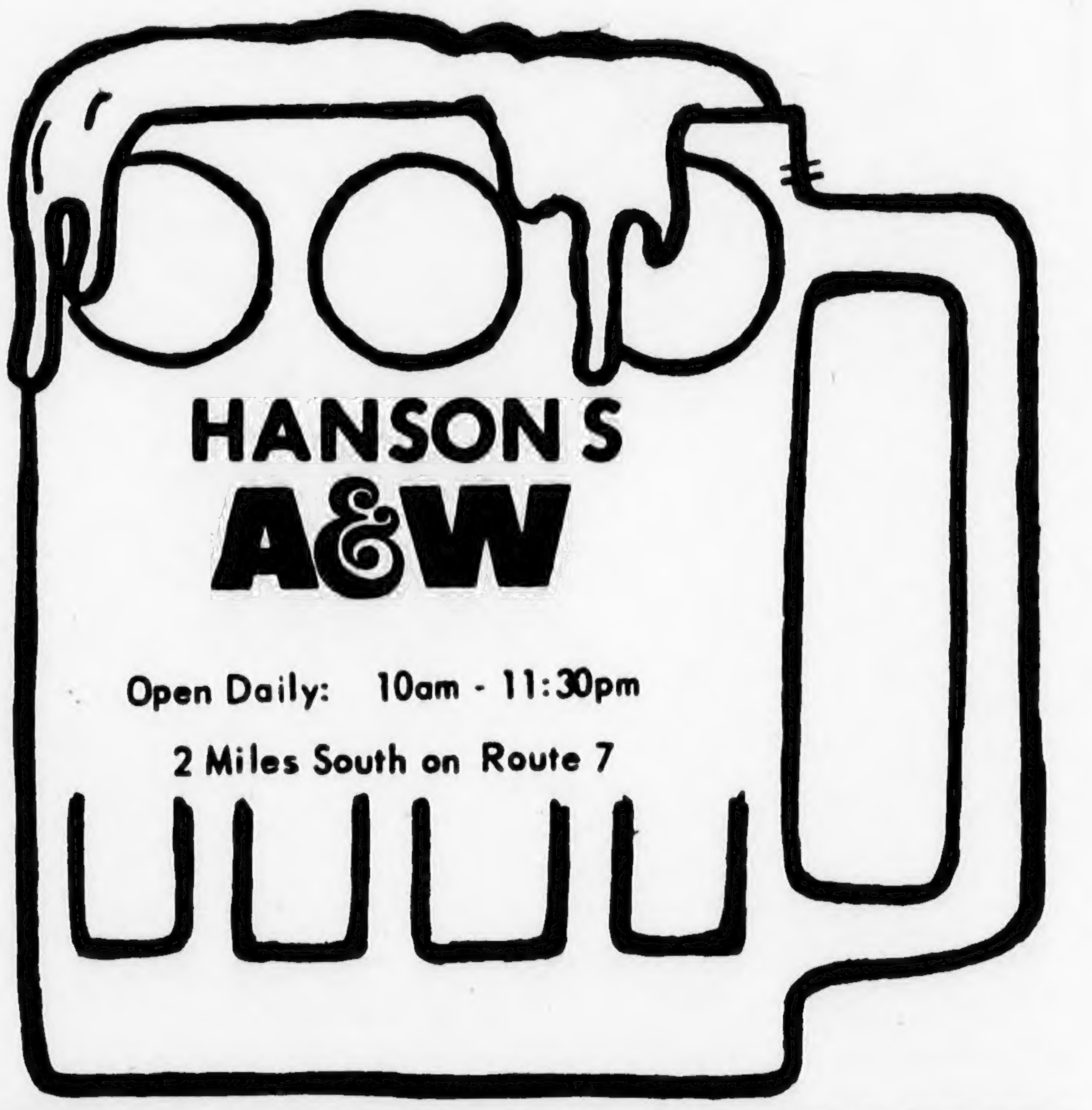
But instead of a coalition, we got dinner magnificently prepared by Dave Leyland and two movies that were provided by Burlington Newsreel. After the movies, people talked for a while, and finally returned home, feeling, I think, as if something a little different had just occurred, something they were glad to be a part of, and hopefully something that would inspire them for at least the duration of the Fall Offensive.

Branfman Speaks, on Laos

On Sunday October 3, the Radical Education Action Project will sponsor a talk by Fred Branfman on "The Secret War in Laos." Mr. Branfman will be speaking in the Munroe Faculty Lounge at 8:00 p.m.

Fred Branfman spent four years in Laos, from 1967-1971, with the International Voluntary Services. His last year in Laos was spent as a researcher and writer for Dispatch News Service, the press organization which first broke the story of MyLai. Even before the United States Senate became aware of the air war in Laos, Fred Branfman had experienced its effects firsthand. One of the few Americans who can speak Lao, while in Laos he interviewed hundreds of refugees and recorded their stories of life under the American bombing.

Published in the **Washington Monthly** and the **New York Times**, Fred Branfman has also testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Relief and Refugee Problems. Mr. Branfman is currently in Washington directing Project Air War, a research effort into the effects of the air war in Southeast Asia.



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CONCERT FILM SERIES 1971-72

BY ROBERT REIFF

This year's Concert-Film-Drama Series is as notable for its variety as for the quality of its individual offerings. The series begins with a film, Laurel and Hardy's disastrously funny "**Sons of the Desert.**" The first concert is the Rod Rodgers Dance Company, an all-black group which is noted for its free-swinging innovation and its emphasis on the psychological dance drama.

The next concert, "An Evening for New Music," brings the distinguished composer Lukas Foss to this campus. This organization is not only involved in performing new music. It also moves into areas of theater and mixed media. The performing group, which centers in Buffalo, has made recordings for Columbia and Deutsch Grammophon.

The third concert is a recital on Middlebury's exciting new organ by John Weaver who has specialized in the music of Bach and who founded a Bach Cantata series in New York City.

Chekov's "The Cherry Orchard"

The first drama program is a production of Anton Chekov's, "The Cherry Orchard," one of the great classics of modern theater. Professor Volkert will direct.

For the first time Middlebury's concert series will have a jazz program when, in January, the Don Shirley Trio will perform. Shirley, who is something of a Renaissance man,, is not only a composer but a performer of classical as well as modern jazz works. He has a Ph.D in psychology and belongs to the Phi Beta Kappa. He has recorded prolifically for Columbia.

In February, the distinguished tenor, Ernst Haefliger, will give a recital. Haefliger has a reputation for impeccable style and musicianship. He is as noted for opera and oratorio as well as lieder. He has been established in this country, not only for his concerts but for his several recordings on Angel, Columbia, London and other labels.

The concert in March is the Paul Kuentz Chamber Orchestra, a group of fourteen virtuoso players, one of whom is recognized as the greatest virtuoso of the trumpet, Adolf Scherbaum. This group has recorded on major labels and has given more than one-thousand concerts since its founding in 1950. Also in March comes the Reger Quartet which is unusual in that except for the cellist, of course, the members stand to play. This youthful new group has a strong following throughout Europe. This is their first tour of this part of the United States.

Mr. Bart Teush will direct Thomas Middleton's play, "Women, Beware Women," to be performed in early May.

Season's Final Concert

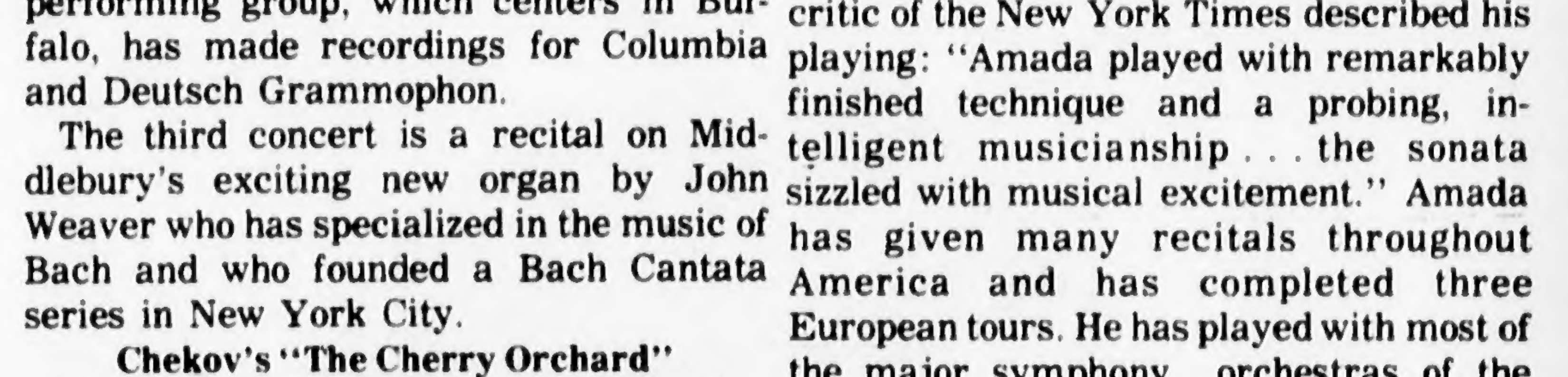
The final concert of the season is a piano recital by Kenneth Amada who has played twice before in the series, the only recitalist to be given three concerts at Middlebury. A critic of the New York Times described his playing: "Amada played with remarkably finished technique and a probing, intelligent musicianship . . . the sonata sizzled with musical excitement." Amada has given many recitals throughout America and has completed three European tours. He has played with most of the major symphony orchestras of the world.

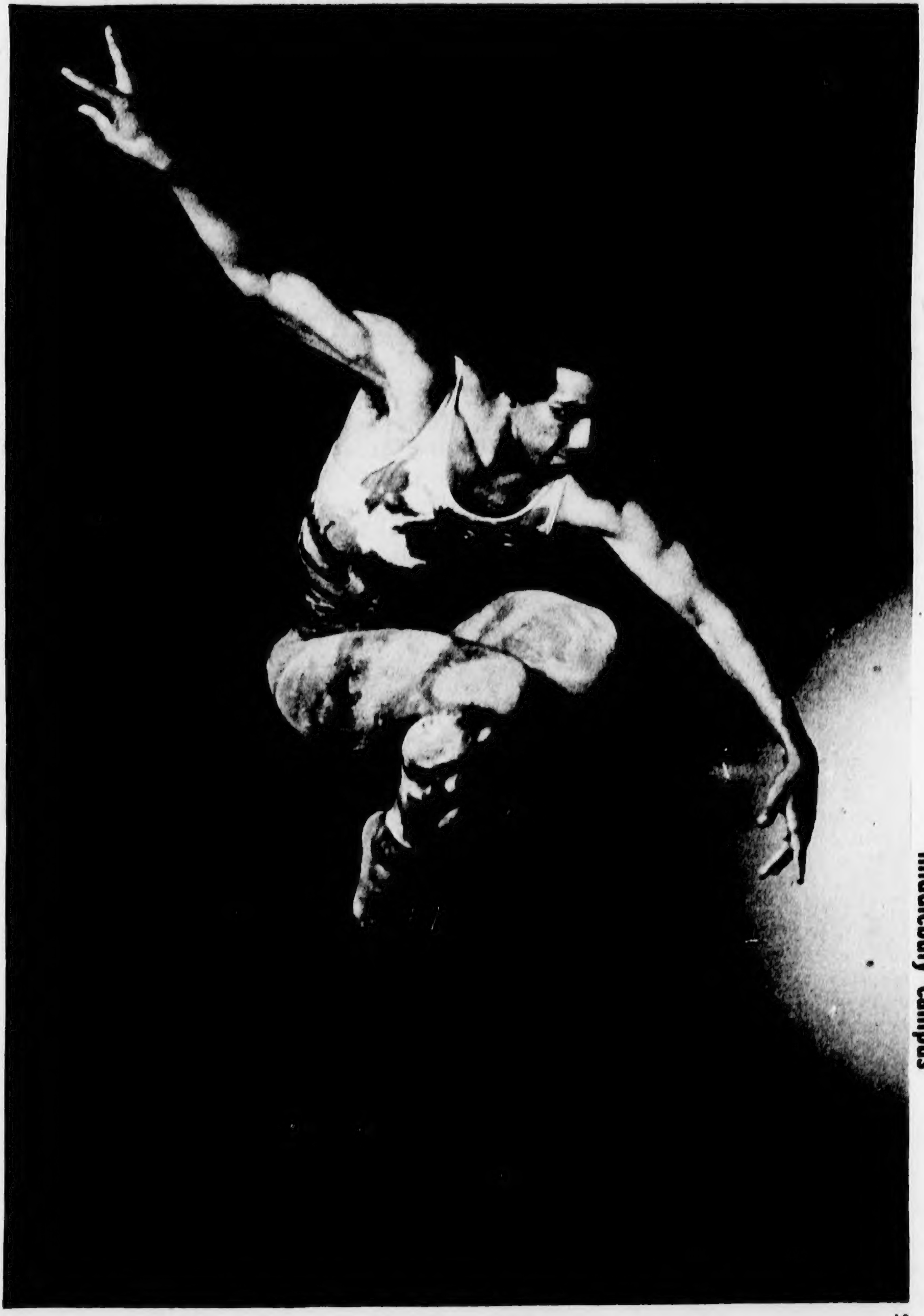
Films To Be Shown

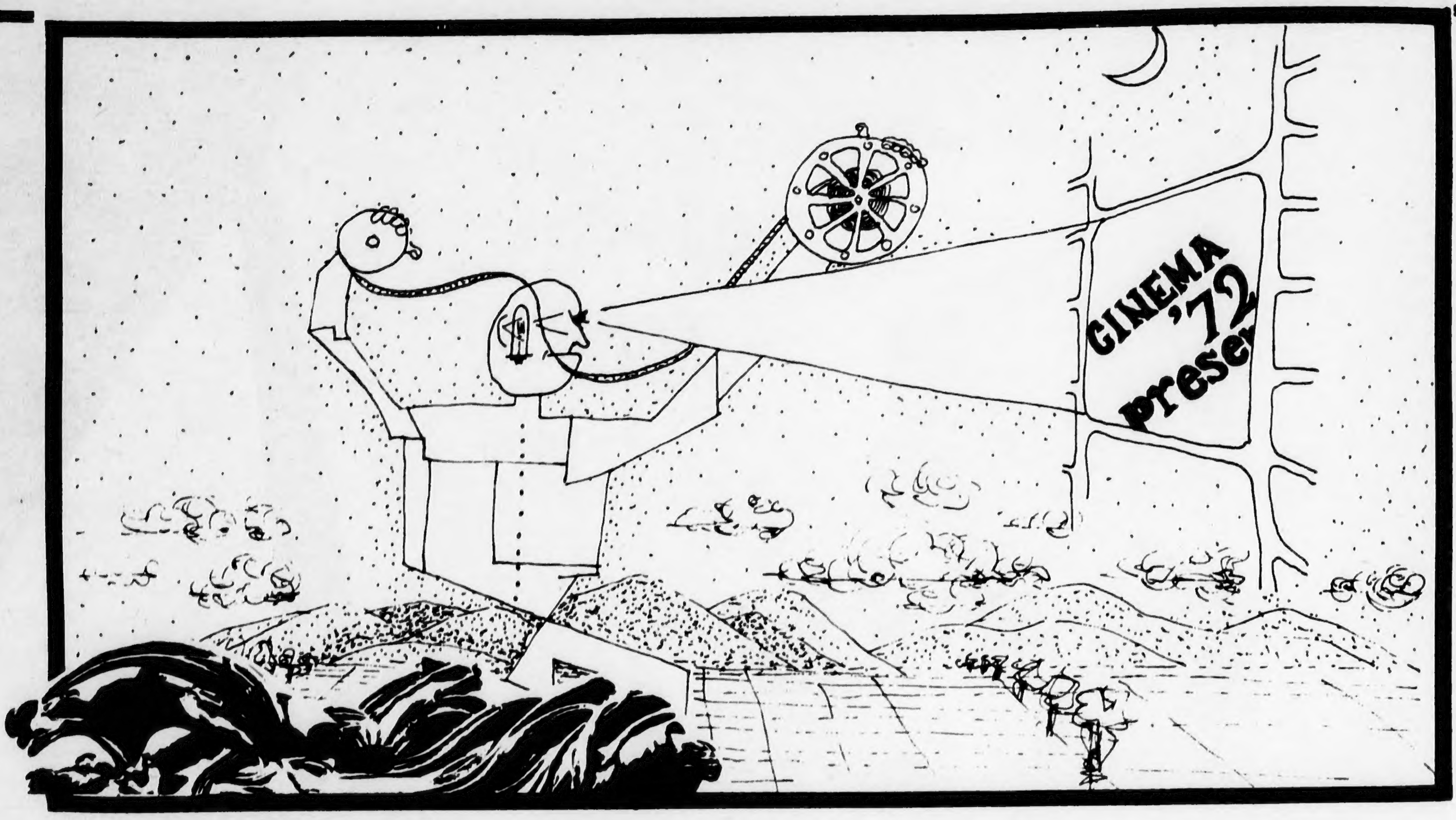
The film series brings the following films: "Sons of the Desert," "The City," "Storm Over Asia," "Spies," "In Cold Blood," "Performance," "Nazarin," "The White Sheik" and "The Sea Gull." Of the films of special interest is "In Cold Blood," based on Truman Capote's journalistic novel about a savage and senseless murder of an entire family. Fans of the Rolling Stones will be interested in Mick Jagger's part in the bizarre English film, "Performance." "The White Sheik," which was previously announced as part of the series will be replaced by another early Frederico Fellini film, "Variety Lights." The final offering of the season, coming in mid-April, is the poetic English production of Chekov's, "The Sea Gull."

Series Ticket For $20

The series ticket for all nineteen performances is $20 and is available at Mr. Tall's office in Proctor. One can buy tickets for individual performances. If one does go to all of the plays, concerts and films by purchasing individual tickets one would pay twice the amount of the price of the season ticket. At the time of the publication of this article one of the films shall have been given. To compensate for this the regular price of the season ticket will be reduced by $1.00.







BY ANTONIS RICOS

This year with all the films that have been scheduled, there will be enough miles of celluloid running through the projectors in Dana to go around the earth, at least once. If you start at New York, right now, you'll be entering Hong Kong before Christmas. Fortunately, these films cover quite a variety of genres, nationalities and degrees of quality so that you won't have to worry about your entertainment: It will range from the best to the worst depending on the films you choose to see.(!) So, I thought I should give you an idea of what Cinema Club is trying to do with Cinema '72 this year-- to save you some of the confusion, and, hopefully, guide you to the less disillusioning miles of celluloid...

The reason these annual series were established is in order to help acquaint the Middlebury audience with all the films, old or recent, that have been acclaimed as important artistic achievements in cinema and yet that are rather rare to see in regular theatres because of commercial interest. Another reason is, of course, that no other club would care to bring some of these films because they are very little known. That's why we don't have more than two American films, although we have one each from Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Hungary, India and Senegal. Of course, we couldn't leave out some of the less unknown Italian and French classics, as well as the famous Russian **Potemkin** . . .

Those who complain that there are no Bergmans, Truffauts or Godards, must remember that most of these films have been shown here repeatedly in the last few years. A new addition to the series this year are the many shorts that accompany the feature films. Because we don't expect you to know about most of these films, we thought it would help you to read the descriptions and comments on the films for October. Each month a description of coming films will appear. These will give you a better idea of what Cinema '72 is trying to accomplish, although they are only a poor representation of the actual films. And since the first program was already presented on September 20, those who are still interested in buying series tickets will find them on sale at the door, for the last time this Monday night, October 4, at $7.50 -- covering the fifteen films that remain for which single admission is $1.00 (i.e. you will make it back to New York much cheaper).

Oct. 4

A Boring Afternoon czechoslovakia 1965-14 min Directed by Ivan Passer

Passer satirizes the generation gap, and the average man's contempt for the nonconformist who would rather read than play cards or talk about sports. There is an unforgettable ending, in which Passer makes a telling point about how little any of us see in others. **(AB)**

Roma, Citta Aperta (Open City) Italy

Directed by Roberto Rossellini. Written by Federico Fellini, Sergio Amedi. Music by Renzo Rossellini. With Anna Mgnani, Aldo

"...The key film in the entire neo-realist Italian revival. In it he (Rossellini) sought to re-create as accurately as possible, the tensions, the trials and the heroic resistance of the common people of Rome during the years of the Nazi occupation. Aside from the principals, few in the cast were professional actors. Many, indeed, were simply citizens--or Nazi soldiers--photographed on the fly by cameras concealed on rooftops or hidden in cars. ...The cumulative power of Rossellini's feeling for his subject was translated into a visual intensity that made the picture sometimes almost unbearable to watch . . . 'This i the way things are', said Rossellini in presenting his film. It became the credo of the entire neo-realist movement." - Arthur Knight, **The Liveliest Art (CF)**

Grand Prize, Venice International Film Festival; Grand Prix, Cannes Film Festival; Best Foriegn Film Award, New York Film Critics.

Oct 18

The Electric House USA 1922 - 22 min.

Directed by Buster Keaton

Keaton assumes the role of a graduate in botanical science, who is erroneously awarded a degree in electrical engineering. Always ready to accept developments at their face value, Buster agrees to install electricity in a millionaire's house..... **(AB)**

The Gold Rush USA 1925 - 81 min.

Directed, written and produced by Charles Chaplin.

Chaplin plays the pathetic little Lone Prospector, who journeys to the Klondike, hoping to discover gold and make his fortune. "The finest pantomime, the deepest emotion, the richest and most poignant poetry were in Chaplin's work". - James Agee, **Life**

Oct. 25

Happy Anniversary France 1963 - 12 min.

Pierre Etaix who made this Academy Award-winning short, plays in it a man who ist trying to get home to celebrate his wedding anniversary.

Yoyo France 1964 - 92 min.

Directed by Pierre Etaix. With Pierre Etaix, Philippe Dionnet, Luce Klein, Claudine Auger.

Etaix has been compared with Keaton, Chaplin, Laangdon and Jaques Tati. His humor is visual and deadpan; the first 30 minutes of '**Yoyo**' is totally without dialogue (although like Tati, he makes inventive use of sound). Etaix utilizes his masterful technique, not for its own sake, but to express an essentially sad, poignant view of the world. "... **Yoyo** has a distinctive flavor, a curious brand of humor all its own, and marks the arrival of Pierre Etaix in the ranks of directors to be reckoned with." -John Russel Taylor, **Sight and Sound** **(AB)**

Looking West.. A Summer in Berkley

BY PETER ADAM

The University of California at Berkeley has two six-week summer sessions; together they last from the middle of the third week in June until the middle of the third week in September. I attended both.

No two places in America could be more dissimilar than Middlebury and Berkeley. Probably this accounts for the fact that many recent Middlebury graduates are working and studying in the San Francisco Bay area.

Looking East

California is about a five day hitch from New York City. California and New York are similar in size and population, but California is much more like an independent nation. Because the University system there is excellent and relatively inexpensive, a Californian going to school out-of-state is a rarity. Students at the University of California are aware that there are other states in America, but their entire world view is somewhat distorted. To them New York is a city somewhat northeast of Sacramento; Chicago is somewhere the other side of Idaho and the South is slightly east of Los Angeles.

Whenever someone asked me, "Where do you go to school?," what he really meant was, "What branch of U.C. do you go to?" Until I realized this I would answer, "Middlebury College. It's in Vermont." (Few if any had ever heard of it.) "Oh yeah," would be the reply after a questioning look. "Isn't that north of Lake Tahoe?" or "Is that one of those new community colleges down near San Diego?" When I explained that Vermont was a small state between New York and Maine, I was welcomed back into the human race although I was looked upon as a cretin until I proved myself with some display of physical prowess or mental ability.

The campus itself is about a half mile wide and extends into the Berkeley hills more than a mile and a half. I have no idea how much additional the U. of C. owns in Berkeley, but many of the dorms, in fact almost all of them, are adjacent to and not located on the campus. All of the buildings are large and institutional, although the more recent buildings have little or no ornamentation and seem to be more functionally designed. The landscape makes the whole area look like a park. The center of campus activity is Sproul Plaza. Bancroft Way is the street bordering the South Side of the campus. Telegraph Avenue intersects Bancroft at a ninety-degree angle and ends there. Sproul Plaza begins here and the huge student union building is to your left and the neo-classical Sproul Hall to your right as you walk away from the Telegraph-Bancroft intersection across campus. Aside from the best-looking girls I have ever seen, a multitude of students wander over the asphalt and brick pavement passing by the tables set up for all sorts of social, economic, political and cultural causes; the vendors - who sell oriental, Mexican and natural foods, just to name a few; the musicians - who play folk, rock, country, classical and any other type of music (especially Friday afternoons), the Jesus Freaks, who are omnipresent, the preachers who stand with their bibles calling for the day of redemption; and all the street people sitting on the steps of the student union, looking disinterested and playing their guitars.

Fortified Bank

When you walk away from campus down Telegraph Avenue, you don't make more than three steps before you hear "acid, speed, grass?" or "lids?" or "Spare change?" or " How about a cigarette?" On bad days you'll be asked all of these before you have walked half a block. On a really bad day the same person will hassle you two or three times, and pan-handlers with real nerve will go into restaurants and hassle you. Telegraph does have some reddeming features, however. Aside from the record stores, movie houses, clothing stores, book stores, and restaurants, there is the most heavily fortified bank I have ever seen.

The Campus Office of the Bank of America looks as if it were built to withstand a nuclear explosion, and I suspect not without reason. There are also merchants who display interesting handmade wares on blankets where the sidewalk is wide.

The main road which intersects the east side of campus at a right angle is University Avenue. It looks just like the main street in any medium-sized city except for two things. First, there are many clubs on University, which always have great rock and jazz musicians. Most of them charge about two-fifty and although beer is expensive, the musicians usually play from about ten or eleven until three the next morning. None of the clubs let in more than about five hundred and you just get a much better feeling for say Van Morrison, Muddy Waters, or the New Riders or Paul Butterfield, when they're playing in a small place..

About five miles farther down University Avenue is the most popular hitching spot in the whole country. At three in the morning there are usually about twenty people with signs, and in the early afternoon the three blocks closest to the freeway are jammed with hitchers with signs for San Francisco, LA, Boston, Alaska, Texas, N.Y., Sacramento, Oregon, Washington. Most of them get rides pretty quickly too.

Corresponding to Telegraph Avenue on the North side of the campus is Euclid Avenue. Euclid becomes residential as soon as you get one block away from campus, however it is very similar; clothing stores, record shops, a nice beer garden. The atmosphere is much more subdued. Euclid Ave. is Telegraph with a couple of Thorazine.

The east end of campus high in the hills is mostly fenced off because of the scientific equipment and research going on there for the government. There are huge concrete structures which look like pleasantly designed bunkers. The largest, a structure called the Bevatron, acc elerates nuclear particles, and I suppose the others serve the same purpose. However looking out over the bay is the most amazing view. It seems as if you can touch the Golden Gate bridge, downtown Oakland, Provo Park, and Marin County, North of San Francisco.

I lived on the North side of the campus in a co-op two blocks off campus and two blocks off Euclid. The building was an old hotel built in 1890 which was shingled and had a courtyard in the back. I lived in a single with windows on three sides which looked up into the hills, down over the campus, and down over the bay. My neighbors were a self-probing werewolf who practiced the occult. He was of a gentle breed and was, I suspect, harmless. And a Jewish kid from New York who had frizzy hair and knew every word to every song that had been in the top forty for the past fifteen years.

The number of Middlebury graduates living out in the Bay area after graduation will probably increase.

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Editorial

Many of the declared candidates for election as members at-large to the Student Forum cite the yearly dissolution of student government as a symptom of general student disinterest at this institution. This idea has some verity, but it is simplistic and misleading. Certainly you can't have an effective student government without student interest, but at Middlebury College a more pertinent statement would read: you can't have student interest without an effective student government.

Some of the candidates feel that the new form of student government will arouse interest through its visibility, availability, and power. This idea is questionable. Any body which only has to convene three times a year will certainly not be strikingly visible or substantially available. Moreover, an examination of the Forum's functions shows its power to be hardly awesome or persuasive.

The Forum's sole form of direct power will be the allocation of the Student Activities Fee funds: the allotment of **student** money for **student** functions. This represents control over many activities, but it is by no means representative of a voice in college governance. The Forum's power to appoint members to three student-faculty councils is ostensibly designed to give students such a voice, but further examination of these councils shows that this power, too, is highly questionable.

Students are appointed to the Educational, Resources, and Community Councils, representing one- quarter (4/14), one-fifth (2/11), and one-half (6/12) of the votes respectively.

The function of the Educational Council is to make recommendations to the Faculty on issues of general education, and to give advice, through sub-committees, on several other academic and academically related matters. In addition, this council appoints two student members to the Curriculum Committee, whose function is to approve or reject new course proposals and changes in majors and programs. Its most immediate effect on students is its consideration of proposals for Winter Term independent projects, and since all decisions of approval must be made by unanimous agreement, the presence of student members is insignificant, and it has, in the past, appeared very conservative.

The Resources Council is a body that the president **may consult** on matters of budgetary concern. There is one student representative on two of its four Standing Committees, the Financial Aid and Space Committees. The Budget Operations and Teaching Resources Committees have no student representatives. Since College policy is greatly determined by the budget, and since student representation on this council is weak, the students will have very little say in the structure and course of the college.

The Community Council advises the president on non-academic matters and oversees the election of student members to the Judicial Council. The latter considers the status of students who have committed some infraction of College rules.

Some of the candidates for the Forum feel that this new form of government should be given a chance of working. You can't completely condemn it at its inception, but it must be said that the new structure of student government, when seen for what it is, carries a label that reads "This structure will self-destruct." It will do so not because there are too few students who are willing to give it a chance, and not because nobody really cares about college government. It will, rather, destroy itself because it is designed to be ineffective, designed to filter student opinion into oblivion, and designed to lose the support it needs to sustain itself.

If and when disillusionment with this government occurs, it should not be accompanied by the attitude that nothing can be done by students to effect the course of the college. Once you realize where the power of policy lies, you must not reject sources of persuasion other than those offered by the holders of that power. If the administration can be made answerable for its decisions, it will have to justify its positions and it eventually must listen.

MIDDLEBURY
CAMPUS

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Progress, Coexistence, and Intelle

BY NANCY M. SHIELDS

We live in a comfortable decade. Having progressed out of the near-paranoid militancy of the mushroom-clouded '60's, congratulating ourselves on our enlightened drive towards ecological preservation, content with a stalemated War on Poverty, we, not merely Americans, the world community, sit back smugly satisfied with mankind's foresight, rationality and progress. It has become reactionary or gauche to fret over the dangers that still imperil man's physical and intellectual well-being. Aside from a few token programs, we have made no significant inroads towards eradicating threats of nuclear annihilation, famine, overpopulation, misuse and draining of natural resources, and the impairing of intellectual freedom by censorship and mass enculturation. Yet how effective is a policy of turning one's back on a problem in the hope that it will right itself? And does the resultant state of unpreparedness not intensify the potency of the threat?

A Soviet Cassandra

Fortunately, each age has its Cassandras to point out just such dire exigencies. In our day they are often technologists and scientists so embroiled in the pursuit of "Progress" that they are unable to dismiss the frightening potential of their work. One of the most impressive of these scientist-humanitarians is Soviet Andrei Sakharov, whose identity makes his recent apologia for world cooperation all the more eloquent. A nuclear physicist, instrumental in developing Soviet nuclear power, he holds a highly credible and respected position in Soviet society. And, much like novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn, he uses this invulnerability to profess a liberal credo highly unlikely to please the Soviet bureaucracy. One wonders how long the Soviet authorities will suffer this thorn in their side before subjecting Sakharov to some type of restriction.

International Cooperation Needed

Sakharov's essay, while anti-Soviet, is not patently so, but rather condemns unilaterally all obstacles to international cooperation. American technocracy, Stalinist remnants in the Soviet Union, and Mao's China all suffer his criticism. Proceeding from a supposition of international apathy towards the future of humanity, and beginning with the premise that the "division of mankind threatens it with destruction," he has written as his most outspoken and comprehensive work a non-partisan plea summoning the community of nations to awareness and cooperation. **"Progress, Coexistence and Intellectual Freedom,"** published in 1968 in the Soviet Union and abroad, is an extraordinary document to have issued from the restricted intellectual atmosphere of the Soviet Union. Perhaps it is even more valuable to us in the West due to our seemingly broader mobility and freedom to affect acceptance of his program.

An Infectious Optimism

His essay is built on indisputable logic and offers a concrete and feasible solution. Coolly cataloguing the specific threats he sees facing humanity today as enumerated above, his conviction that there no longer even exists a choice of whether or not to adopt some program of action becomes overpowering. He is especially sensitive to threats to man's intellectual freedom and development imposed by mass culture standards and overt and covert censorship. He cites the necessity for wholesale disarmament, international collaboration of revenue and resources to eradicate poverty in the Third World, coordinated efforts in geohygiene, i.e. ecological conservation, and, in brief, subordination of national prerogatives to international interests.

Four-Stage Plan

His plan, though simple, is not based on naive optimism. He has developed a four-stage plan, covering the period 1960-2000, for

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor

The history of mankind, it seems, is merely an ennumeration of military successes and failures. Too often, men have respected, or disrespected, other nations solely on the basis of their military strength. Time after time, politicians and statesmen have engaged in warfare purportedly for self-defense but really for political and monetary gain. The conflict in Vietnam is no different. But its effects have been far-reaching, as the Vermont Conference on Peace and Justice concluded last weekend. The far-reaching effects were caused by more than $100 billion spent on the war. In the United States it has brought on a 5.9% rate of unemployment, a 6% inflation rate, higher taxes, and wage-price freeze. As James Kane of U.E.U. Local 218 pointed out, the U.S. 'couldn't have guns and butter, too.' In Vietnam itself, a nation of 18 million people, a third are now refugees, displaced by the fighting, while 5% of the civilian population has died on account of the war. That percentage applied to America would empty New York City.

Professor A. Westling of Windham College described the damage in the preceding human terms as well as those of the ecological systems of Vietnam. After 23 billion pounds of high explosives had been dropped, a half billion pounds of napalm, 15 billion pounds of CS gas, and 19 million gallons of herbicides (Dept. Def. fig.) are taking an incredible toll on Vietnam's ability to produce the food so desperately needed. Prof. Westling termed it 'massive harms, ... a disruption of the agricultural community.'

Nixon's wage-price freeze, with its inherent destruction of collective bargaining, and other corporate advantages, the corporate welfare system(e.g. Lockheed). and vast defense contracts have deprived Americans of faith in their government, money from their pockets, and a peace of mind characteristic of a secure nation.

The U.S. Military is considered to be the greatest the world has ever known. America's military has never lost a major war, which means that the U.S. is unsurpassed in the field of mass destruction and genocide (cf. Hiroshima). One may well ask why the U.S., if this is indeed true, was not arraigned for war crimes after World War II. As it has been pointed out, America won the war. National pride once stemmed from that military might, that animalism.

In the final speech of the Teach-In, Dave Dellinger of the Chicago 7 stated that force without violence would be necessary to end the oppression caused by the war and the political deceit which accompanied it. Clearly, action is necessary.

War can no longer be considered as a logical solution, or even a solution, to world problems. The victims of war have shown a common identity; innocent, exploited, and finally, dead. If we are to consider the welfare of the majority, then it is this group of people we must consider. To the millions of people who deserve a life, a family, and a nation of their own, the road of war [illegible] dead end.

Chris Ackerman

ectual Freedom

"scientific and political revolution" based on current trends in world politics. His first stage is the fruition of the present tendency in Communist countries to splinter from a monolithic to multi-party system. This would be followed by a second stage of "convergence," i.e., gradualand unsuspected modification of socialism and capitalism to an undistinguishable similarity of political orientations and economic structures embodying the best of both systems. Realization of this solidarity would lead to the third stage of disarmament, the need for international defense having been made obsolete, and Soviet-American collaboration in rehabilitating the Third World. Much of the necessary resources to affect repaid modernization of impoverished countries would derive from abandoned military budgets. His final stage is one of true United Nations, a United States of the World, wherein all talents and resources are used efficiently, intellectual freedom is unhampered by dogmatic ideologies and parochial interests, and peace reigns over mankind.

An idealistic vision, but not altogether impossible if only because we really have not any other recourse than to try to countermand polarization of nations and ultimate self-destruction. Though Sakharov himself recognizes that he is asking superhuman unselfishness, his optimism and faith in mankind is strong and infectious. Available in a translation that preserves the lucidity and vigor of his prose style and annotated by Sovietologist Harrison E. Salisbury, Sakharov's document is easy and rewarding reading. It is one of the few prophecies of doom that fosters hope, almost in spite of itself.

"Progress, Coexistence and Intellectual Freedom," by Andrei Sakharov. Annotated by Harrison E. Salisbury (W.W. Norton, 1968, paperback).

Colonialism and Underdvelopment in Vermont

by Lee Webb

The parallels between Third World underdeveloped countries and advancea capitalist nations on the one hand, and Vermont and metropolitan America on the other hand, are striking. The exploitation of Vermont can probably best be understood in terms of those economic relationships which typify American exploitation of the Third World.

Vermont is as much a colony of American capitalism as are the nations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. What prevents a classical colonial situation from developing is the absence of a racial, religious, or language distinction between the colonized and the colonizer. Vermont is a case of whites ripping off other whites.

American capitalism, however, has many other "internal colonies". Maine, Northern New Hampshire and Northern New York are in much the same colonial position as Vermont. Coal and chemical corporations dominate the politics and economics of the entire Appalachian region. Mining, agri-business, and utilities dominate the Southwestern states. And the ghettoes of the big cities are colonies whose chief raw material is cheap labor.

Vermont's industry, its land, and its resources are owned and controlled by out-of-staters. These out-of-staters should not be mistaken for the tourists who might own a summer camp beside a beautiful Vermont lake, but are the Boston,New York, Philadelphia, or Chicago based banks, insurance companies, and corporations that make up American corporate capitalism.

Vermont's industry is owned and controlled by these "foreign" capitalists. Manufacturing is the most important industry because it is the base for any economic development and growth.

Vermont had long been famous for the machine tool and light machine industry around Springfield and Windsor in the southern part of the state. These locally owned companies began back in the 19th century and thanks to skilled labor and sharp entreprenurial skills had become quite profitable. Their large profits caught the eyes of the big monopoly corporations in the 1960's and they bought them out. Now these once independent companies are mere divisions of international corporations.

One of the first to go was Jones & Lamson Inc., a well-known manufacturer of sophisticated numerically controlled machine tools based in Springfield. They were bought up by Textron, a multi-billion dollar corporation based in New York. Another big Springfield industry, the Bryant Grinder Corp., was snapped up and is now a subsidiary of the Ex-Cell-O Corporation whose headquarters are in Detroit, Michigan. The Pneumo Dynamics Machine Tool Group in Windsor is owned by a corporation based in Cleveland. And another bit of Vermont industry, theHowe Richardson Scale Co., was bought by a corporation based in suburban New Jersey.

Colonialism in Vermont

In the northern part of the state - in St. Johnsbury - the same process has been taking place. The most prominent example is that of Fairbanks-Morse, one of the oldest Vermont industries and a well-known manufacturer of pumps, scales and other equipment. It was bought out lock, stock, and barrel by Colt Industries, Inc. whose headquarters is in New York City.

Nearly all of what used to be locally owned Vermont manufacturers have been gobbled up by out-of-state corporations. In addition, the new plants that are being built and opened up are also owned by out-of-state corporations. The two most prominent examples are General Electric and International Business Machines which own the biggest plants in the state.
GE employs over 4,000 Vermonters at its plants in South Burlington, Rutland, and Ludlow, and IBM employs over 2,000 at its plant in Essex Junction.

What attracted these and other big corporations to Vermont was the lure of tax breaks, weak unions and cheap labor. Poor farmers forced off the land, young housewives trying to supplement their husbands' meager incomes, and others kept Vermont's wages lower than the national average and made Vermont, like most of the Southern states, a mecca for low wage employers.

Paper

Big New York and Boston corporations have seized control over Vermont's natural resources as well. The biggest landowner is the St. Regis Paper Company headquartered in New York City. St. Regis owns most of the northeastern part of the state. Another big owner of land in the Northeast Kingdom is the Brown Paper Co. which is controlled by the Gulf and Western Company, a big billion dollar company based in California. Weyerhauser, another billion dollar timber company based in Chicago, owns much of the timberland in Franklin County. International Paper Co. owns much of the land and timber in the north central and the south central areas of the state.

These timber and paper companies report very low profits and people have been dulled into thinking that they don't ship big profits out of the state. In fact, most of these companies have turned themselves in recent years into land developers and speculators. Controlling

continued on page 12

"To be Young, Gifted, and Black"

BY JOHN CONOFF

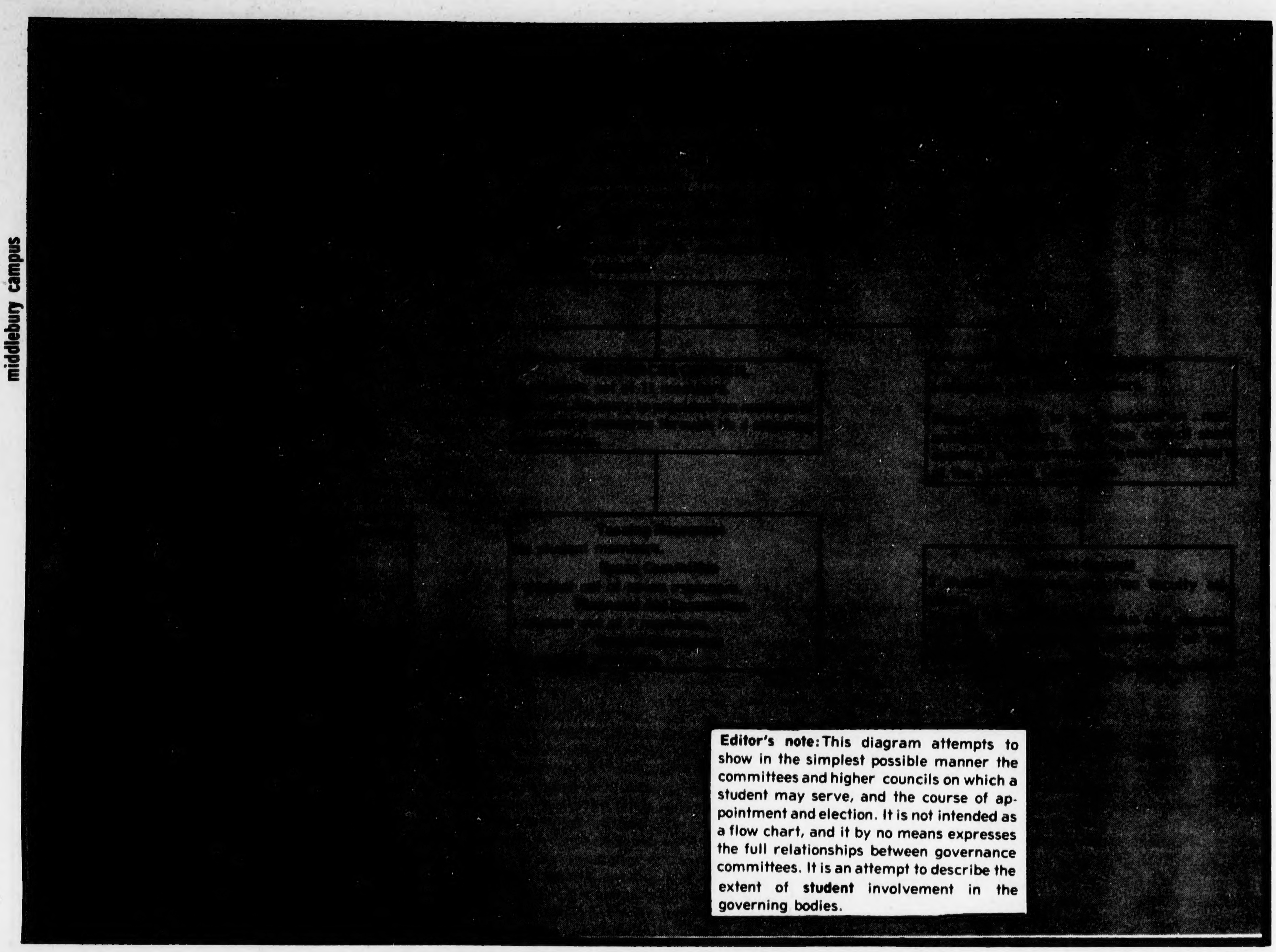
Lorraine Hansberry was young, gifted, and black. 'To Be Young, Gifted, and Black' is the dramatization of her life story.

At age 34, she dies of cancer after writing a small but important group of works. She grows up in a Chicago ghetto remembering, with humor, her early childhood. As a young girl travelling through the South, she envisions slavery. The play progresses from her school days and a race riot to a year at the University of Wisconsin when she first encounters the plays of Sean O'Casey, the great Irish writer whose work so profoundly influences her own--from the years of creation and triumph in New York with **A Raisin in the Sun** to the search for meaning and an ever-deepening involvement in the black movement.

'To Be Young, Gifted, and Black' was created as a tribute to her. In turn, it is a tribute to her audience. Here, Miss Hansberry speaks to us of human despair and happiness, of yearnings and fulfillments, and of her search for the understanding, of one's self as well as of others.

The show was woven together with letters, diaries, notebooks and portions of her plays by her husband, Robert Nemiroff. This concept was the play's major strength. It provided for a montage of characters, emotions, and situations through the eyes of Miss Hansberry and in her words.

As far as the acting goes, I enjoyed the entire company. They all gave richness and poignance and humor to the evening. But I did have a favorite. Tina Sattin was outstanding. One moment, as Miss Hansberry, she charms a pseudo-intellectual into submission during a party conversation. At another moment, she is picking her teeth and snapping her fingers as one of those chicks who of those chicks who prowls the halls of a Chicago high school. She is Miss Hansberry in the depths of anguish and despair only to become, a second later, happily resolute and determined. Miss Sattin's performance displayed an amazing versatility and range.



Editor's note: This diagram attempts to show in the simplest possible manner the committees and higher councils on which a student may serve, and the course of appointment and election. It is not intended as a flow chart, and it by no means expresses the full relationships between governance committees. It is an attempt to describe the extent of **student** involvement in the governing bodies.

student forum statements

Ross Eisenbrey

Junior High and High School Student Gov't. officer, Member of Grosse Pointe, Mich. Board of Education Committee on Moral, Ethical, and Religious Values in Education, One of six students participating in the 1970 Detroit Area Educational Council's Caucus on Student Rights

How readily the school accepts better ideas for structuring the curriculum and resists impulsive change for change's sake will depend in part on the interest and wisdom of the student forum members. I will always be interested and always attempt to represent your wisdom.

Bruce Tofias

In an attempt to try and make our community better, I should like to represent us on the Student Forum. The views I shall present will be mine -- and hopefully they will reflect many of your views -- for this reason, I am now requesting your... VOTE...

Middlebury has changed greatly in my three years, and I wish to help maintain this process of continuing evolution to make Middlebury better and better and better.....

Paul Lehman

I can't say that I will represent you. I can only represent myself and my values. I will be a functional member of the Community Council; for student government at Middlebury in previous years has proven that the road to hell is paved with good intentions. I can say that after three years of intense in volvement here I still have the energy to speak aloud and the faith that someone may hear me.

Robert S. Metzger

During my three years at Middlebury I have participated in a wide variety of activities. In the field of College governance, I have been on the College Council Committee on Dorm Life (freshman year) and on the Curriculum Committee (sophomore year). In addition, I have been a contributor to the Campus for the past two years, writing primarily on political issues, and I have also been active with WRMC for three years, having at one point been news manager (freshman year). During my sophomore year I was Chair man of the Strike Committee, and last year I was a co-chairman

Pertinent Off-Campus Activities: In the 1968 Presidential Campaign I worked for five months for Senator McCarthy as a member of the National Campaign staff. In 1970 I dropped out of Middlebury for a semester to continue work (a total of nearly six months) in the Senatorial Campaign of former Vermont Govenor Philip H. Hoff. This past summer I worked in Washington for Senator William Proxmire (D-Wisc.) doing research on military systems and policies with the intent of reducing the Defense Department budget.

Platform: Despite its small size, Middlebury has developed an acute bureaucracy problem that has over the past few years effectively stifled meaningful student participitation in College government. Since this year's version of the bureaucracy promises little improvement over the three different attempts in the last three years, it seems to me that it is important to elect students to the Student Forum, and thus to the various governing committees, who will struggle with this bureaucratic disease and be able to function effectively in the interests of the entire College community with a minimum of the usual bullshit.

I believe that there are many things that can be done to improve the quality of the educational experience at Middlebury. A few examples: a pass-fail option should be initiated for courses outside the student's major field; credit should be made more easily available for work experience; more students should have the opportunity to make their own educational programs when the more formalized educational structure is not appli- cable to their educational goals; more effort should be made to provide groups of students with faculty for " special" courses; efforts should be made to increase the diversity of the Middlebury student body by admitting more students from disadvantaged backgrounds; the male-female ratio of enrollment should be equalized; the College should offer more courses, with credit, in crafts; etc.

I think that my experiences with the College bureaucracy in the past, as well as my experiences outside of Middlebury, would help me to be a good representative of student concerns. I, too , am requesting your vote.

Susan Juretschke

During both my years as a student at Middlebury, I had a desire to run for a position in the student government, but never did, because I felt that I was not more qualified to fill such a position than any other student. This year, however, I have nominated myself in the hope that I might be able to help realize practically certain changes in Middlebury's educational structure. Such changes should not be changes for the sake of change, but responses to the varying of students' and professors' academic and life goals over the years. For example - one can ask whether the present program of separate, often unrelated, courses (which can be very satisfying) adequately encourages the individual to develop such qualities as independence, willingness to experiment, of the ability to view a problem in different lights. This does not demand that one should study generalizations and not specialize or take courses for fun, but recognizes the need for a broader outlook and a more fundamental type of education, which enables one to later direct oneself as one wishes. To reasonably propose any changes one must possess a certain intimacy with the workings of the college. As a student representative, I will hope to acquire and use this knowledge, and in so doing, will enjoy working for those I represent and for the college as a whole to the best of my ability.

Neilda Lee

I am 21 years of age and a senior at Middlebury College. I have watched this college create and dissolve one student government after another until the student body reached its present state of almost total apathy to such an organization. However, I believe that there should exist on the campus an active, powerful student government that helps form much of the college policy which directly affects the students. It has been said that this "student forum" will be different from those governing bodies which preceded it.

I think that we at least owe it to ourselves to appempt to make it function in a proper perspective. There are many practices in existance at Middlebury with which I am in disagreement. This college is also lacking in many important areas. Saying it like it is - Middlebury needs some changes, and I want to be a part of those changes.

I have never been a person who believed that one should just be here to study. There are many aspects to college existence that are equally important. My life here has been a perfect picture of this. I know a majority of the students on campus, and I feel that I can represent them accurately and fairly as a member of the student forum. I have been involved in many activities since I have been here. Presently I am an active participant in the Y.O.U.

program, program manager and record librarian for WRMC-FM. and a member of Mortar Board.

Finally, and to my mind most important of all, I am a Black student at Middlebury College. We, the Black students, have a great deal to add to the daily functioning of the college.We should have a voice in all policy-making involving students, since we make up a significant group on campus.

The most important thing is to have an effective student government. Vote for the candidate that you feel will help to achieve this goal; but **do vote**. Be more than just a name-- be somebody!

Kent Nahm

Eagle scout, Assistant Scoutmaster of Local Troup, Participated in Model Congress, German Advisory Board

The things I have just mentioned are fine. But they are past-- over and done with. This is not a complete list of my qualifications -- just the ones I feel are the most important, the ones in which I accomplished something. Desire , I feel, is the most important aspiration any candidate can have. This leads in turn to accomplishment -- the goal of any student leader who deserves the name.

In the past, student government at Middlebury has been, unfortunately, a farce. The student government should set as its goal, not only the peaceful coexistance of students and faculty, but, more importantly, the unity of the student body. An aspect which I believe is involved in both is the Middlebury student's relationship with the townspeople. As a friend both of many students and many townspeople, I would try to restore the mutual trust and harmony that once existed between our two cultures.

I thank you for your consideration.

Salisbury Adams

My interest in the Student Forum is primarily in an area which I believe has been at the core of most all of the unsatisfactory college-student relationships. After two previous years on the old Student Senate, I came away with the distinct feeling that any efficiency on the part of the student governing body was being hampered by the universal misconception, be it intended or a by-product of circumstances, of exactly what the student role was. Certain rights and powers were not given or received in earnest. Although surrounded by good intentions, I found much of my time was wasted in discussion, debate, and action which disappeared into Middlebury's own humble bureaucracy. In every year of its existence. the Student Senate has found it practical to change its shape, pattern, and course of action. Yet the same nebulous powers remain. My object as an at-large member of the Student Forum would be to establish a definite role for the students, be it large or small.

Many people would say, and I agree, that there is not much chance for such a plan. Yet the path toward this goal will prove an interesting one, especially in areas concerning 1) the student as a responsible member of the community 2) the vitality of the college under today's demands. The results of this approach are as borad and numerous as an open, practical, and immaginative mind can conceive.

Bob Lefsetz

I, Bob Lefsetz, do hereby nominate myself for the position of at-large member to the student forum. I am a member of the class of 1974.I am interested in being a member of this student forum because I want to make the school a better place to attend for four years than it is now. My qualifications for this position are that I am of typical Midd-kid- intelligence, I've served on numerous forums of this type in the past, and I'm a good bullshitter.

Noel Ferris

Student Government at Middlebury has been undergoing many changes in recent years. This year we are again trying to create an operative Student Forum through which students can effect decision-making processes at Middlebury.

I would like to be a part of this new at- enthusiastic people willing to work. I hope that students will soon be helping to change Middlebury for the better by working with, and not against, the faculty and administration. I would like to have the chance to be a part of this change, and if elected, I will do my best.

William Holland

I'm not sure if my interests qualify me, but for what they are worth, they are these: an interest in drama, two year in the French play, an active part in the sports program, two years both on the Cross-country running and ski teams, one term college scholar, one year's residency in the Chateau, president of the Christian Science Organization at Middlebury, and now a junior fellow in Hepburn.

I have no special platform or policy that I endorse; I have never held office here or in high school. I feel that my interests and associasions are diverse and that I can represent more than one faction or group within the student body. I have a real love for Middlebury and would like in some way to help it be a friendlier, healthier community. I feel this is my main reason for wanting to be on the Student Forum.

Jamie Scolnick

"We are the hollow men We are the stuffed men Leaning together Headpiece filled with straw. Alas! Shape without form, shade without color, Paralyzed force, feature without motion."

Ha! A possible solution? Middlebury town could easily become a learning center. Why not blend the college with the elementary school and the high school? No total abolition of structure, just a radical rearrangement of existing ones.

Imagine.......

Paul Hemple

I am a senior German major, having studied with the German department in Mainz, Germany, during the Spring of 1970. I took one year off from Middlebury thereafter to teach English as a foreign language in the Congo. I have been an active member in a number of clubs and organizations at Middlebury, inculding Middlebury Christian Fellowship, German Club, Young Republican Club, Choir, and some other activities such as theatre productions during my first two years here. I was elected President of Young Republicans during my sophomore year, and President of the German Club during my sophomore year and part of my junior year. I am a Dana Scholar and have also held a job in the dining room service during my entire time here. I am particularly interested in the college's attitude towards student financial aid and in their response to student academic needs, which I feel the students have a right and responsibility to make known and,if necessary, to apply pressure for, to affect constructive changes.

Bernard Wesson

There is no real power to be exercised in student government, nor is there any real responsibility or prestige. I can only offer a voice of persuasion, representing those who think the college is not offering a truly contemporary education, in tune with the needs and aspirations of its students.

Ron Johannson

O them changes! Middlebury has changed considerably in the past three years I've been here; it is no longer a strict traditional liberal arts college. The potential for personal fulfillment has vastly enlarged, yet in actuality many people are bored. The college, and more importantly, the people in the College, are hamstrung by a variety of administrative trappings and personal attitudes held over from a traditional educational system (witness the rather mediocre showing in Winter terms and independent projects). "Education" is acquiring a broader meaning in theory, byt where is the practice?

Debra Johnson

I am presently a senior and have seen the student government collapse three times in three years. Each year the collapse was due to student apathy and lack of commitment. I think the structure of the new student government is a good one and one worth working for. Therefore I am willing to devote my time and energies towards its success.

Frank Pallone

I do not expect this year's student government to last any longer than last year's, and I do question its functional value; but I believe that it has some purpose in that it appoints student members to committees which can be used to change some of the things wrong with Middlebury. I will outline briefly what I think should be changed:

(1) Curriculum

1. an option to take one course per semester on a pass-fail basis

2. more flexibility in regards to students who want to take less than four courses per semester or spread their time at Middlebury over five years

3. opportunities for internships during the regular semester

(2) Admissions

1. to make sure that the incoming classes at Middlebury are not overcrowded to the extent that present facilities are inadequate for them

2. a curtailment of the growth rate at Middlebury so that the student body does not increase beyond its present level, and as a result cause the necessity of constructing more dorms and dining units

3. a continuation in the policy of admitting more minority and black students

(3) Faculty

1. more faculty must be appointed to keep up with the growth rate within the last few years

2. an investigation into the tenure system which has allowed for some gross errors at Middlebury in the past

(4) Food

1. an investigation into the priorities of a system which does not replace retired college workers and uses plastic cups, containers, and utensils to take their place

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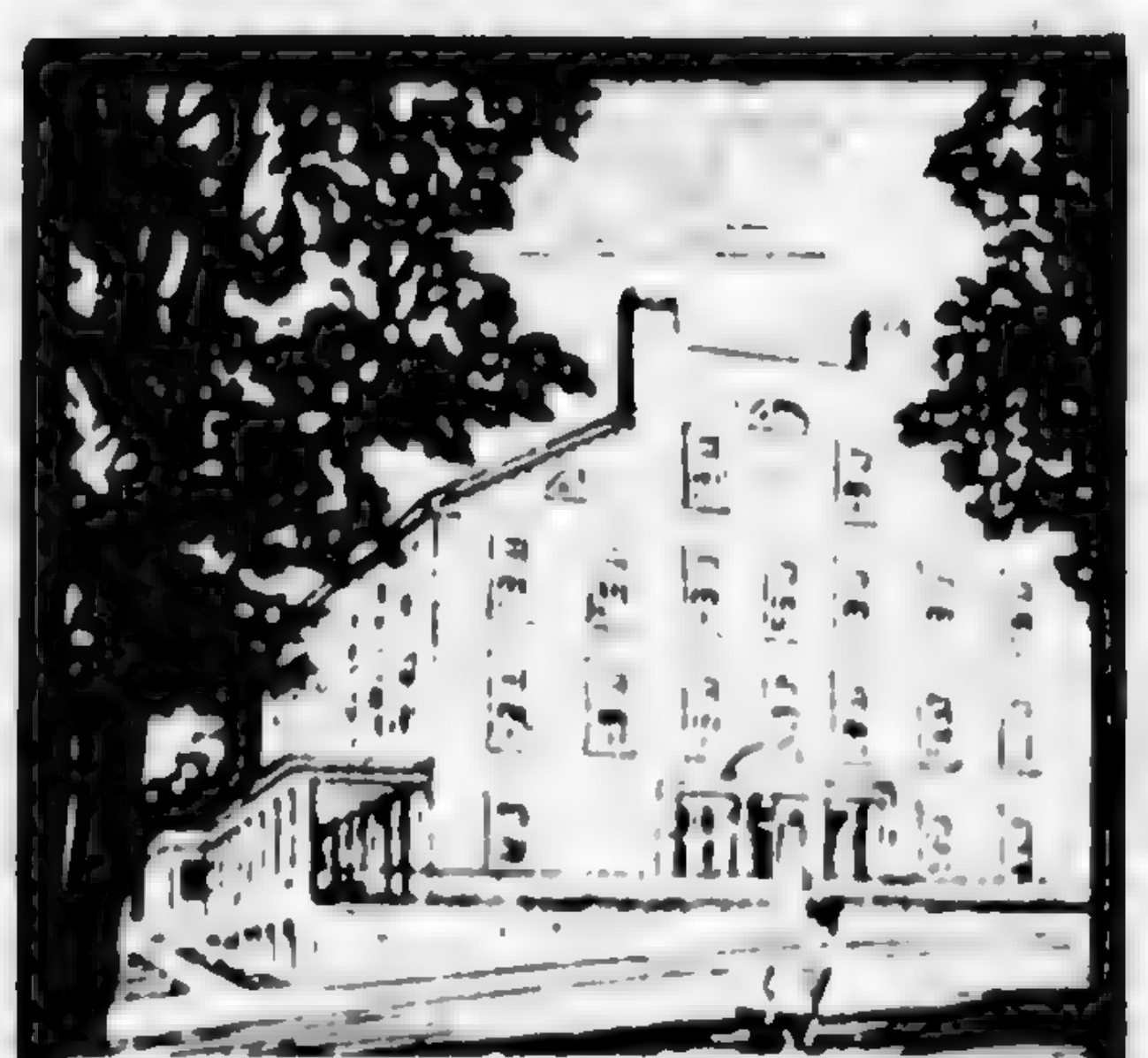

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colonialism and underdevelopment in vermont

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enormous tracts of land, they have poured their capital into developing ski areas, resort communities, shopping centers, industrial parks, and housing developments.

The minerals beneath Vermont's surface are also falling under the control of outside capitalists. Of all the state's important mineral resources only the marble quarries around Proctor remain owned by a Vermont based corporation - the Vermont Marble Co. The largest granite quarries in the world, in Barre and Bethel, were recently taken over by Nortek Co., a land developer and manufacturing conglomerate based in Providence, Rhode Island. Even the comparatively small state quarries around Fair Haven are owned by New York based companies.

The extent to which Vermont factories and industry are controlled by outside corporations gives a real picture of Vermont's colonial status. In a study of the ownership of the 31 largest manufacturing plants in Vermont, it was found that 2 of the 2 plants employing more than 2,000 employees were owned by corporations based out of state, 4 of the 5 plants employing more than 1,000, 13 of the 15 plants employing more than 500, and 23 of the 31 plants employing more than 250 employees were owned by out-of-state corporations.

The primary result of out-of-state ownership of Vermont industry is that the value produced by the workers in the form of the profits is siphoned out of Vermont. The sweat and labor of Vermont workers make possible the affluence and wealth of the Boston and New York upper classes.

Tourism and Skiing

The State of Vermont has put a lot of its hopes in the tourist industry to generate employment and economic development. Tax breaks, state road building, and publically financed advertising have been used as enticements to encourage the development of vacation developments and ski resorts particularly. In the past ten years the previously locally controlled ski areas have been bought out by out-of-state companies. Mt. Mansfield, for example, is substantially owned by Arthur K. Watson, a major stockholder in IBM and presently Nixon's Ambassador to France. Stratton Mountain reportedly is owned by International Paper Co. Other ski areas are owned by out-of-state syndicates and corporations whose identities are difficult to ascertain.

The ski industry has done little to improve the economic development of the surrounding areas. Local merchants lack the capital to expand their stores to capture the new markets created by the influx of skiers. Generally, it has been out-of-state controlled restaurants, motels, and other service facilities that dominate the ski resorts.

Vermont industries, wholesalers, and retailers have not been able to get the contracts to provide the ski resorts with their supplies either. The tramways and ski lift equipment are ordered from France, Austria, and Switzerland. Massachusetts and New York companies seem to get most of the contracts to construct lodges and other ski area facilities. Even the food served in local restaurants is ordered from Boston or New York food wholesalers.

In addition, the ski areas have not generated much employment for Vermonters, and the jobs that are available are usually menial and low paying. The ski areas import their top executives, and much of their skilled workforce comes from out of state as well. Local Vermonters have the "opportunity" to earn $1.65 as waitresses, cooks, maids and janitors.

Ski areas like Mt. Mansfield, Sugarbush, and Stratton Mountain at first glance give the impression of aiding local economic development. But like the industrial towns of Springfield and Barre these are highly developed "enclaves" in the otherwise underdeveloped and poor state. With all the profits earned flowing out of Vermont and

the factories themselves paying low taxes, the positive economic impact of these industries in Vermont is small.

The Interstate Highways 89 and 91 have encouraged and hastened the development of these enclaves. Tourists can drive almost directly to the ski areas without coming into contact with the "real" Vermont. And the corporations can ship their raw materials into the state by truck, do the manufacturing in Vermont with low wage labor, and then, by perhaps the same truck, ship the finished goods out of the state for sale.

The economic domination of the state by outside capitalists becomes even clearer by looking at the utility companies. The telephone utilities are obviously neither Vermont owned or controlled. Most Vermonter's telephone service comes from the New England Tel & Tel Co. which itself is just a subsidiary of American Tel & Tel. A minority of residents get their telephone service from the seemingly locally owned Vermont Telephone Co., which, however, on examination, turns out to be a subsidiary of the Continental Telephone Co. which is headquartered in Chicago.

But let's look for a minute at Central Vermont Public Service Company and the Green Mountain Power Company which provide electricity to about 85% of the state. One has its headquarters in Rutland and the other in Burlington.

Finding out who owns these companies is very difficult if you rely on local sources. However, the Federal Power Commission in Washington, D.C. requires that every utility list its ten largest stockholders each year and these reports are publically available. The information is very interesting.

It turns out that the biggest stockholder in Central Vermont Public Service Co. is Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis, a New York investment house which owns 39,997 shares. The second largest is Merril, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, another New York investment house which owns 38,067, and in descending order, the biggest stockholders are: Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., Bache & Co., the State of Connecticul Pension Fund, the Hartford National Bank,First Manhattan Co., the Bank of California Manufacturers Hanover Trust, and so on. Albert Cree, the local Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Central Vermont Public Service Company, owns a paltry 2,333 shares.

The Board of Directors represents the interests of these stockholders. Homer N. Chapin, a director, is a former Executive Vice President of Massachusetts Mutual the third largest stockholder. Allen O. Eaton, a director and member of the Executive Committe, is a partner in the Boston Law Firm of Ropes and Gray, which represents many of the large New York investment houses.

The largest stockholders in Green Mountain Power are more difficult to identify. Many list only a post office box to hide their identity. The largest stockholder at 56,900 shares is the First National Bank of Jersey City, New Jersey; the second largest at 40,000 shares is a post office box in Albany, New York; third largest is the Bank of New York, and in descending order: a post office box in Albany, New York, a post office box in Albany, New York; the Kuhn Loeb and Co. of New York; and another New York investment house, Smith Barnev & Co.

The Board of Directors of Green Mountain Power Company reflects these realities : only three of the ten members of the Board live in Vermont; three of the out-of-state directors are investment bankers; two are corporate executives; the Chairman of the Board, W.C. Fitkin, seems to have the same business address, 70 Pine Street, as Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, which also happens to be the second largest stockholder in Central, Vermont Public Services Co.

Corporate executives hold seats on the Board of Directors of these utilities, especially of Central Vermont, for good reasons. The utilities charge three different sets of rates: a residential rate, a lower commercial rate to stores, etc., and an even lower industrial rate. Some economists have arugued the rates utilities charge industrial users are either at or below cost. In effect, therfore, the local Vermont residents and stores are providing subsidized electricity for the out-of-state controlled industries in Vermont.

It might seem strange that big New York banks and brokerage houses would want to control small utilities in Vermont. But their investments turn out to be very lucrative to them (though Vermont is impoverished as a result.) First of all, they earn sizeable dividends on their shares. They also use their voting power on the Board of Directors to force the utilities to borrow money regularly from their banks and Insurance Companies.

In the last five years , for instance, the two Vermont utilities have had to pay out to the banks $32 million hard earned Vermont dollars. The normal operations of the capitalist system have extracted more than $32 million from a relatively poor state to subsidize rich banks and brokerage houses.

A recent phenomenon is that the utility monopolies in New England and New York have chosen Vermont as the place to build their new power plants. Very little of the electricity generated at the Vermont Yankee atomic energy plant in Vernon will be used by Vermont. Most of it will be exported to Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York. And the two electric generating plants VELCO is trying to build in Addison County will not be for Vermont power needs either, but for export to other states. The other utilities which aren't able to pollute their own areas environment are trying to turn Vermont into one big electric generating facility for the rest of the Northeast.

Dairy Squeeze

One of the few Vermont industries that is actually owned is the dairy industry. There are over 4,900 dairy farms in the state -- all but a few owned by local farmers. The number of farms has fallen in recent years (there were reportedly 20,000 farms just 15 years ago). In any case it is a Vermont owned industry.

The problem is, however, that the profits that the Vermont dairy farmer earns he can't keep, and most of this money follows the same route, out of the state as profits earned by factories, ski areas, or the utilities.

The farmers are in the midst of an economic squeeze. The price of milk is hardly rising yet the prices of everything needed to produce milk are going up rapidly. Farm machinery, feed grains, credit, food, barns have gone up in price astronomically in the last ten years, but the price that the farmer gets for his milk has gone up only a few percentage points.

The profits the Vermont dairy farmer earns are being in a sense expropriated from him in the form of high interest rates on credit, and monopolistic prices for farm machinery and feed grains. In all three cases the farmer is dealing with monopolies of one form or another. Because the farmer has to come to them, they are able to boost their prices to artificially high levels. The companies who are ultimately getting the value earned by Vermont farmers are big international corporations that manufacture tractors, balers, and milking machinery like John Deere, International Harvestor, I.J.Case and the big international agri-business firms that sell fertilizer and feed grains like Ralston- Purina and the Greyhound Corp. which owns Armour and Co.

The other big monopolies the farmers face are the enormous milk processing companies like H.P.Hood and Sons, Whiting, and Sealtest among others. Imagine the profits they make: the dairy farmer gets about 12¢ a quart for his milk, for which the consumer has to pay 32¢. All the profit goes to the milk processing company and the retailer. Someone should calculate the amount of money that consumers pay for Vermont milk that Vermont farmers do not get.

What we find is that though the Vermont dairy industry is locally owned, the capitalist market system is squeezing these independent farmers, and the major amount of value they create is siphoned out of the state by milk processing companies, fertilizer manufacturers, banks, and farm machinery industry.

In reviewing the industries that we have discussed so far (manufacturing, timber, quarries, tourism, utilities, and the dairy industry) we find they are all either controlled by "foreign" interests or out-of-state capitalists get the profits from these industries.

In fact, with so much of the economy under "foreign" control, Vermont , even though it is a poor and underdeveloped state, is a net exporter of capital to other states. Like other underdeveloped areas, Vermont is not deficient in capital; it produces a great deal every year in its factories, quarries, farms, etc. The problem is that the capital cannot be used to develop Vermont economically through new investment or through providing new public services, because all the capital and wealth in Vermont is siphoned out of the state by Wall Street and other financial interest.

The Vermont banks and insurance companies either willingly or unwillingly intensify this underdevelopment. For instance, money deposited in saving accounts and checking accounts in Vermont banks is

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not all invested in Vermont loams and mortages; a high proportion goes to out-of-state corporate securities, loans, bonds, and mortages. The same process occurs with the insurance premiums that Vermonters pay for life insurance, auto insurance, etc. This money is invested out-of-state and sometimes even out of the country.

In traditional thinking, banks and insurance companies are supposed to mobilize savings into capital for investment in developing the local economy. However, the Vermont banks play the role of absorbing Vermont savings for the national corporate money market. Vermont finds not only that the value of its labor enriches out-of-state corporations, but even its savings are used for economic development outside of Vermont.

The economic development policies of the State of Vermont are increasing its subservience to out-of-state interests, preventing real economic development, and putting an unbearable tax burden on the average Vermonter.

Rather than confronting Vermont's colonial status, the State Development Department (supported by both Republican and Democratic parties) has decided to try to raise the incomes of Vermonters by bringing in outside industry. Seeing more jobs as the answer to these economic problems, the State offers every kind of inducement to business-tax exemption or reduction, state guaranteed loans for plants and machinery, town financing, and so on. The problem they don't confront is that every new industry they bring into the state only increases the wealth that flows out of the state in profits. The flow of profits out of the state is simply accelerated. The tax inducements and state guaranteed loans are simply mobilizing the resources and capital of the state for the out-of-state corporations which transform these subsidies and loans into profits which are sent back to New York.

One consequence of these industrial inducements is that the tax burden on the Vermonter increases. Most industries in Vermont pay little or no property taxes, though they bring into the town people with children who need school, the plants, which need sewerage facilities, roads, which have to be built, and so on. Since the industry pays few taxes, the taxes on everyone else rise

The state of Vermont also gets into the act by financing new roads for industry, setting up technical and vocational programs to train the manpower these new industries need, and so on. To finance these new services, new taxes are necessary. The industries themselves can escape these taxes, so the taxes again fall on the average Vermonter.

Not all these new services can be financed with additional taxes however, so the state has to go into debt by selling bonds to the New York bankers and brokerage houses. The interest charges on the debts are enormous and in a sense constitute a permanent drain on the state's resources. To provide out-of-state industry with subsidies and services and also provide basic services to its people, the state has no alternative but to become even more subordinate to outside capitalism.

Bankers will not only get in 1971 $9 million in repayment on the principal for their Vermont bonds but will also get another $7.8 million in interest. Over the next 20 years, with just the present debt, Vermont taxpayers through the state will have to kick in over $71 million in interest for the bankers.

Many peopleare always bemoaning that "Vermont is a poor state" to explain its poverty and economic problems. But it isn't true. Vermont is a rich state in natural resources, its people are strong, productive, skilled and inventive, and its farm land is rich and fertile. The problem which few people are prepared to face is that the wealth produced in Vermont cannot be used to develop Vermont as it is siphoned off through the normal operations of monopoly capitalism.

In other words, Vermont must be poor so that others may be rich.

Astrology

Aries: Who is this guy anyway ?

BY RON DUQUETTE

Aries, the Ram, the first sign of the Zodiac, the Leader, the Instigator. This fellow will leave you gasping for breath 10 seconds after meeting him. The girls will give you 5 seconds more. It's not rudeness, or anything like it; just an incredible aura of barely subdued power and ACTION. That's the keyword. "I am" is what he's likely to say, and all his actions are emanations of his being. Nothing more and certainly nothing less.

The "typical" Aries (if there's any such thing as a typical member of any sign) will strike you (almost literally) as an open, blunt fellow, full of activity and business, and a certain touchiness. There's a certain lack of interest in other people which can be softened by such a thing as Moon in Libra, Sagittarius, or Pisces, which are more people prone. Nonetheless there's a brusqueness of approach which will appall most people (except maybe Scorpio). In all honesty, it's a coverup. They're tender, sensitive way down deep. But an Aries admit such a thing? Are you kidding?

On the positive side, they're movers of mountains IF their interest can be maintained. But lose their interest, and "YAWN" and off to other things. You're wasting their time. Time is precious to him.

The Aries man in love is not constant, and while falling in love may be a precipitate thing, falling out of it is faster, with a great rush of wind, while the poor girl wonders what happened. (Taurus, Cancer and Pisces ladies - make SURE you find a common interest point - because he may tend to think of you as sticks-in-the-mud, which is not true, but you just don't move fast enough for him . . .)

The Aries woman may be less inclined to rushing about as her male counterpart; nonetheless she is very capable in her own right. However, there is a strong tendency to let her emotions rule her reason. Both men and women tend to anger easily (unless a Water Sign Moon is in the natal chart); however, it's like the summer squalls on Cape Cod. Comes up fast, rains hard, gone -- and the sun shines again.

Aries has a good sense of humor, as long as there is no attack on him - and if there's a barb attached, suddenly all the humor drains out of him. This man is not person to cross unless you can either calm him immediately, or weather the storm. Geminis -- be careful around these people. They're basically sensitive, and a hair insecure, and with your acid tongue on the loose, all that's needed is one word to get an Aries atomic blast.

The Aries insecurity stems from their attitude of "I don't care what he thinks! - What's that he said???" Tricky ground for a lot of people who aren't blessed with kid gloves. On the other hand, if Aries defends you, be flattered and show it -- even if it's only a temporary defense. It just might go further than just the moment.

To friends of Aries, this bit of advice: find something commonly interesting; and for Pete's sake, respond favorably to him. Don't chastise him publicly or he'll turn off like a spigot of water. Just a big DRIP.

What's an Arian boss like? Well, hard-driving and tending to be hard bitten, if he's had to rely on himself a lot (which most of them have had to do). He's likely to be full of activity and ideas, and expects you to be likewise endowed. However, a Taurus will find himself working with an Aries employer simply because his attitude of "Let's shut up until we've seen everything" strikes the Aries boss as perfect counter-balance for his rashness (which he knows about but won't admit). In fact, the Aries has a pretty shrewd (if simple) approach to people -- "Don't bug me and I'll try not to bug you." I caution any Aries boss, however, to beware his Scorpio employee. Since you think that you're the only one capable of fireworks, you may be surprised beyond words (strange situation) when your Scorpio employee finally loses his cool and tells you to go soak your head. Naturally, trouble will result for Scorpio (Go look for another job, kid!!!), but you asked for it Aries -- and you got it. Besides, you just lost one of the best possible workers.

The best employees for sheer imaginative mind power are Aries and Gemini. Both talk endlessly of what they're going to accomplish, how it's to be done, etc. They're both capable of dash and vigor, especially from the Aries. Cost doesn't bother them (unless the individual has an afflicted Jupiter in his horoscope), and once they get to work, they should be left alone. Even with all the talk about golf and girls, both are running full speed mindwise to a solution of the problem you presented to them. This is perhaps the most compatible twosome workwise that you'll ever have as an employer. Warning to bosses: Aries works when he feels like it, and he knows just how much and how long he can work. It's best to humor him with responsibility anywhere but behind a desk. He'll quit before getting tied to a "desk job". So get him out where he can run around, etc. Sales is a good place for him. Public relations is questionable, because he's too rough in his manner of dealing with people in delicate situations.

This is admittedly incomplete, only a small part of the character of any one Aries person. Yet without it, there is no basis for judging the character.

ARIES THE RAM

DATES: March 21-April 20
RULER: Mars
SYMBOL: Ram
COLOR: Red
METAL: Iron
JEWEL: Diamond
DESIGNATION: Cardinal Fire
FAMOUS ARIES : Marlon Brando, Charlie Chaplin, Betty Davis, Harry Houdini, Henry James, Thomas Jefferson, Bismarck, Nikita Krushchev, Eugene McCarthy , Andrew Mellon, Joseph Pulitzer, Harold Stassen, Sir John Gielgud, Arturo Toscanini, Peter Ustinov, Vincent Van Gogh, Tennessee Williams

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Midd X-Country

The Middlebury cross-country team entered a four way meet at Colby College last Saturday the twenty-fifth of September, and took third place. Senior Joe McNulty placed second, and beat the course record.

With a nucleus of veterans and several freshmen, the Panther harriers could have their best season since John Bower revived the sport at Middlebury three years ago. Returning from last year's 6-3 squad are Gary Johnson, a junior, and senior Joe McNulty, a member of the U.S. national cross-country ski team. Freshman Rod Francett will be the number three man on the squad. Coach Bower said that his thirty man squad is twice the size of his 1970 team.

The cross-country team's home schedule includes meets with Williams on Oct. 9, Union on Oct. 19. They will meet with St. Michaels and Vermont on Oct. 13, Coast Guard and Amherst, Oct. 16, and Castleton, Oct. 23, on the road. The team, which finished eighth last year in the Easterns, hopes to improve on that performance in this year's competition on Oct. 30 in Boston.

Booters Drop Opener to Dartmouth

On Friday, Sept. 2, the Dartmouth Varsity Soccer team defeated Middlebury's '''"A" team 1-0.

At 15:24 of the opening quarter, Bob Jordan took a sharp pass from Jim Neville and slid the ball past Phil Davis for a 1-0 edge. It stood. Middlebury's cautious offense was unable to dent the Indian's tenacious defense and the alert goaltending of Rex Hopsapple.

The Panther's sole legitimate threat of the first quarter was initiated by Charlie Jackson. With little under three minutes remaining, he darted down the right wing and unleashed a strong shot--only to be thwarted be Holsapple.

The momentum seemed to slide back and forth in the second quarter. At thirty-three seconds into the period, Eric Shapiro worked his way down the field on a fine individual effort. Unfortunately he worked his way down too far. When he finally unleashed, he had virtually no net to shoot at.

The Indians toyed with Middlebury's booters for the next several minutes. With flawless passing and confident defense, Dartmouth controlled. Andy Jackson was the sole Panther to muster an offensive burst. With some clever dribbling, he broke down the side and let go a strong shot. Holsapple, however, thwarted Jackson with a superb save.

The half-time statistics supported the score: Middlebury--13 shots, 16 saves(Davis); Dartmouth--21 shots, 6 saves (Holsapple).

The second half appeared as if it would be Dartmouth's. At 4:48 the Indians' shrewd passing marched in on Middlebury, but a quick kick from the side was gobbled up by Davis.

At the sixteen minute mark, the Panthers looked totally spent. They were sluggish and more than their usual step behind Dartmouth's passes. The Indians seemed, once more, to be playing with Middlebury.

And then it was Kenny Pabst's turn to throw a scare at Dartmouth. Intercepting a pass in front of his own net, he sped up the right side, eluding two Indians, and uncorked a vicious shot. But Dartmouth's defense was there.

From Pabst's rush to the end of the game, Middlebury seemed possessed by a frenzied drive.

First it was Brian Lewis with a fine effort, and then Brenden Buckley and Lewis once more nearly netting a score.

Dartmouth's lone burst came on a Panther defensive lapse, with a minute left in the period. Jim Neville's open shot skimmed the cross brace and, fortunately, sailed high.

Middlebury pursued a decidedly offensive bent in the final period. But Dartmouth got in a couple of early licks themselves. At 1:25 into the period, Davis came up with an incredible save off a close-in shot by Neville. Less than a minute later, Dartmouth again stormed in with a two-ononw break, only to muff it with one too many passes.

Then, it was all Middlebury. Lewis raced the length of the field and slipped by two Dartmouth halfbacks, only to have his shot deflected by Holsapply. At the four minute mark, freshman Dave Pentkowski let go with a sizzling boot from thirty-five yards that jolted Holsapple. Shots by Andy Jackson and Shapiro were saved by the Dartmouth net minder.

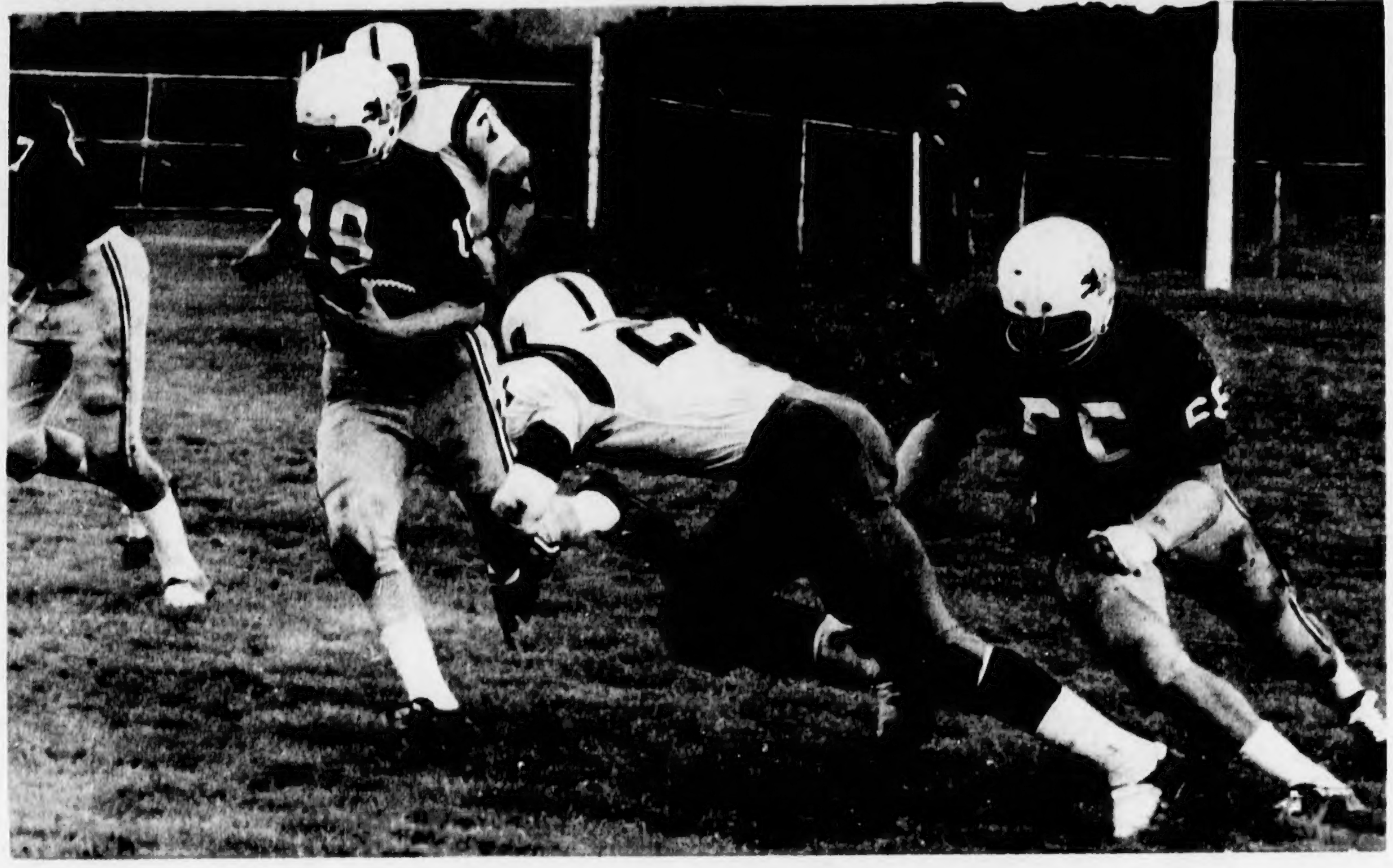
Middlebury's offensive inclinations nearly resulted in an Indian goal at 15:40. With the fullbacks upfield, the Indians slipped in on Davis. After the initial save the ball squirted through his grasp. Bur UT Pabst was in the right spot, clearing the loose ball and preventing a sure score.

Midd's final threat was executed by Kevin Candon. Taking an Andy Jackson throw-in, he rifled a high bullet that could not find the net.

The final minutes saw Dartmouth retreat into a defensive shell and clear any ball that found itw way into their defensive zone.

For Dartmouth, Holsapple, Jordan, Rich Gifford and Neville turned in strong performances. Andy Jackson, Shapiro and goalie Phil Davis played well for the Panthers.

Next home game: Williams, October 2, 2:00 p.m.



Midd 35, Wesleyan 28

The Middlebury Panthers dumped Wesleyan Saturday, 35-28, to gain their second consecutive win. The game, played at Middletown, was a come-from-behind affair. The Panthers battled back from a 28-20 deficit late in the fourth quarter to salvage the win.
parent that John Anderson's boys would be in for quite an afternoon of fun and games. Wesleyan was the first to break through. The Cardinals' quarterback, LaFountain, drilled a sixteen-yard pass to Tokarz late in the first quarter to initiate the scoring marathon. The conversion was good and Wesleyan assumed an early 7-0 lead.

The Panther offense got untracked in the second period. Three touchdown strikes by Doug Cramphin accounted for the scoring. The first one from Cramphin was a five-yarder to Frank Cooper. The extra point made it a 7-7 game.

Cramphin came back a short time later with a one -yard toss to Phil Pope. Terry Mcguirk ended the first half scoring, snaring a ten-yarder from Cramphin. Wesleyan returned after the intermission set on making the second half an interesting one, which it was. After recovering a Middlebury fumble on its won twenty-yard line, Wesleyan stormed in to score on five plays with Revenaugh slamming in from the six. The try for point after was missed, making the count 21-13.

After several drives by both clubs bogged down, Wesleyan finally sustained a march and knotted the score. Another Middlebury fumble, this one on their own thirty-four, presented the Cardinals with another opportunity. After some clever play mixing, the Wesleyan score came on a two-yard run by Tabor. The two point conversion was also good, as LaFountain bulled his way into the end zone.

Wesleyan charged into the lead early in the final period. The fumbling Panthers handed the ball over to the Cardinals on the Middlebury forty-seven yard line. The Cardinals cruised down the field, scoring in seven plays. It was Tabor again, who hit paydirt with a seven-yard sweep around the right side. The kick was good and Wesleyan was once more on top, 28-21.

With new determination, the Panthers stormed back. On the second play following the kick off, they came back to draw within one. An electrifying pass play from Pete Mackey to Phil Pope covering seventy-two yards jolted the Cardinals. Anderson then decided to go for the victory with a two-point conversion. Mackey's pass fell short of his intended receiver in the end zone.

However, Middlebury got the ball back with slightly under four minutes to play. Starting from its own thirty-two, a twenty-nine yard pass to Junior Coleman and a twenty-yard jaunt by Pope gave the Panthers a first down on the Wesleyan twenty. Four plays later it was Coleman snatching an eleven-yard pass from Mackey for the score. The kick wrapped up the scoring: Middlebury 35, Wesleyan 28.

Statistically, the Panther offense churned out 363 total yards. Phil Pope was the leading ground gainer with 115 yards in 16 carries. Doug Cramphin (sidelined early with a bothersome ankle injury) and Mackey completed 15 of 25 passes for 191 yards.

Next week, the Panthers journey to Worchester, Mass. to tangle with W.P.I.

Soccer "B"

On the afternoon of September 23, Middlebury College's "B" soccer team played a "practice" session with Champlain College's varsity soccer team. Many of Middlebury's players had only five days of practice before the game. This fact was painfully evident on the field.

Middlebury's inexperience was the major reason for the final score of Champlain 3, Middlebury 0. Although showing isolated flashes of brilliance, the "B" Panthers were very weak offensively and even weaker defensively.

Champlain, themselves a weak and inexperienced soccer team, engaged in a kicking contest with Middlebury at mid-field. Few passes were crisp or sharp and very few good shots were taken

The Middlebury team has potential but needs much work for this potential to blossom. Coach Hindley will certainly be running his team intensely for the next few weeks because I understand the girls field hockey team plays a strong game of soccer.

5557-8
TSISSA GURD

winter term internships

Applications for winter term internships and independent projects are due on November first and October twelfth, respectively. In an interview, Dean of the Faculty A.R. Turner called the internships "the most successful aspect of the winter term," and hoped that there would be more this year.

The college handbook describes a winter term internship as follows: "Winter internships are designed to permit students to gain practical experience in significant areas of professional or service activity on or off campus. A student may undertake an internship twice during his four years at Middlebury. Internships must be sponsored by a member of the College Faculty who is qualified to judge whether the proposed internship is of sufficient scope to be of value and to assess the results of the internship experience. In addition to a campus sponsor, the student must have a written confirmation of his project from an on-site supervisor who is willing to write an assessment of the student's work as an intern. At the end of the internship, the student, his on-campus sponsor, and his on-site sponsor must submit evaluation reports to the Chairman of the Curriculum subcommittee. Students receive credit or are denied credit on the basis of these reports."

Within these limits, there are still many questions about winter term internships. Dean Turner sited as an example of the selection procedure the rejected application of one student who wanted an internship to tend bar at Mr. Up's. He said that the committee decided that since the student would not be in "service activity", and since tending bar was not a "significant area of vocational activity", the proposal should be rejected. In actual practice, there seems to be a preference for projects that are academic, service-oriented, or otherwise very conventional. The college, while recognizing the possibility that a student might want to tend bar or be a carpenter, has so far displayed reluctance to allow internships in trade fields. The most logical interpretation might be that when the handbook says "professional activity" it means exactly that, for the internship program is designed to train students in professions, not in trades. Dean Turner indicated that internships are not meant to be "work experiences." In his opinion, there are ample opportunities for such "work experiences" in the summer.

Once students have been given permission to do an internship, however, they seem to do very well. Dean Turner said that the letters from the on-site advisors "bordered on the highest praise" in 95% of the internships.

Dean Turner was less happy with the winter term independent projects. Although many people set out with good intentions, he said that lack of planning and discipline made the projects considerably less successful than the more disciplined internships. Nonetheless, he said that he hoped that there would be more good proposals for both winter term independent projects and internships.

Decisions on the acceptability of proposals are made by the curriculum committee, a 5-member group made up of 2 students, 2 members of the faculty, and Dean Turner. The student members are chosen by the student forum, while the faculty members are chosen from a 3-man pool made up of Mr. Gould, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Paul Nelson. In the words of the College handbook, the Curriculum Committee is to "undertake responsibility for the administration of an effective and well-balanced Winter Program."

Winter Term Courses

winter term course proposals from faculty members are slowly becoming finalized, and a tentative list has already been approved by the Curriculum Committee. Course offerings will be finalized by November 1, and the catalogue will be out by November 29. In an interview, Dean Turner said that he was fairly happy about the winter term courses, but that he had had "a number of students who came to me and complained during winter term that their professors simply weren't putting out." He also said that there were courses heavily populated by skiers and hockey players. In spite of a large number of rather flashy new courses, a great number of students seem to be taking professors whom they know instead of new courses. Dean Turner felt that some of the most successful courses were the more conservative ones.

The major problem as far as Dean Turner is concerned is that of large classes. He said that "when a student is taking only one course, there seems to be an assumption that he will be working in a small groups" However, there were 10 courses with enrollment over 40, and almost 50% of the student body taking courses on campus was in those ten courses. He said that the school had failed in this aspect, and as a result, there will be maximum limits on enrollment in winter term courses this year.

Students interested in Winter Term Internships connected with social service agencies of Addison County should contact Cynthia Bear in the Dean of Students' Office. Applications must be in by November 1.

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student forum candidates

continued from page 12

(5) Trustees

1. students should be involved in the selection and evaluation of the trustees who are behind most of the decisions on campus

2. the resignation of L. Douglas Meredith, President of VELCO, as a life Trustee; he is the man behind the pump storage unit to be built east of Middlebury which would become an ecological disaster for the area

Charles A. Reding

For years our student government has been an inefficient and ineffective body which has made a mockery out of the democratic processes and true student involvement at Middlebury College. This sham need not, and should not, go on forever. The newly created Student Forum now provides us with an opportunity to achieve necessary and worthwhile changes in the near future. Among the reforms that I advocate for this coming year are the following:

I. Educational Policy:

A. A review of the Winter Term program. The 4-1-4 concept is a sound idea, providing students with an opportunity to investigate topics outside their major field of interest without undue pressure. But, while there have been many fine courses and programs during the term, there have also been numerous courses which have been drastically below the normal academic standards of Middlebury College.

B. Students should have the opportunity to elect 1 pass-fail course per semester, with the qualification that the course be outside their major field of interest. A liberal arts college should encourage a broad-based curriculum in the program of its students.

II. Faculty:

A. We need additional faculty members in departments where the increase in student enrollment is not proportionate to the increase in faculty.

B. Some thinking should be done about the tenure system. Although it has some unquestionable advantages, consideration should be given to some method of handling its numerous drawbacks.

III. Admissions:

A. The college should set a definite limit to enrollment, say at the 2,000 mark. In keeping with the quality, not quantity, tradition of Middlebury education, we should focus our efforts on providing better facilities for the existing students.

B. Adequate measures should be taken to prevent admitting more students than existing dormitory and educational facilities can handle.

C. Percentages of black and other minority students accepted should roughly parallel those existing in the country.

Elliot Polebaum

As a member of last year's College Council which established the new form of government known as the Student Forum, I believe that there are several important tasks in making this body a manageable and responsive one.

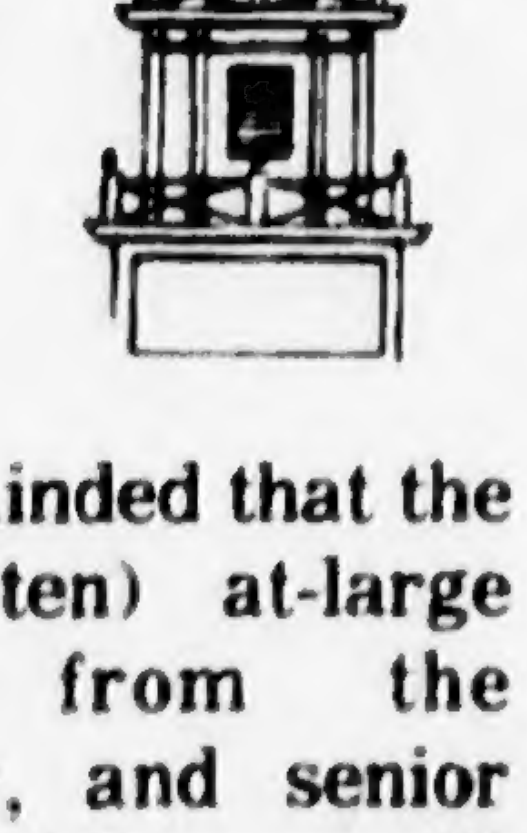
1. Faculty-Student Committees. As originally conceived, the Forum was to serve as a "resevoir of talent" (Dean O'Brien) from which students would be selected to serve on Faculty-Student Committees. Although student members are not to be chosen exclusively from this group, the idea of having a readily available supply of people to fill these positions is an appealing one. Selections for committees are particularly important because most legislation coming before the faculty originates at the committee level. I would propose, therefore, that the Student Forum, as one of its first acts, establish a Committee on Committees to oversee the selection process of students from within and outside the Forum.

2. Student Activities Fees. The Student Forum will have the power to disburse approximately $42,000.00 in student activities fees. This is a considerable amount of money for a school the size of Middlebury; consequently, the control of this money confers a considerable amount of power upon the student representatives. Once again, I would propose that a subcommittee of Forum members be formed to specialize in this particular area--within certain guidelines. These guidelines should stipulate that no money be disbursed for partisan political activity. Authorization for political organizations to disburse money for strictly educational purposes should be permitted.

Part of the rationale for the new Student Forum that was brought out in last year's College Council meetings was the need to make student government more visible. It was hoped that an increased visibility would lead to increased interest and participation. The structure of the Student Forum, with its foundation in the academic department, will be helpful in meeting this goal, but successful only if the atittude of the student representatives and the student body is one of cooperation and reason.

I am a candidate for representative to the Student Forum because I feel that I can contribute to making this new form of government work. I ask for your support on Election Day.

OLD CHAPEL NOTES



Students are reminded that the election for 10 (ten) at-large representatives from the sophomore, junior, and senior classes to the Student Forum will take place on Friday, October 1, from 9 AM to 4 PM. Ballots will be placed in the mail boxes and should be returned to the ballot table in the mailroom.

If you cross Route 125 at the top of the hill, please exercise caution. Cars do not often slow down as they approach the campus from the west.

In addition, if you walk along Route 125 past the campus, do not walk on the road. The lighting is poor on that stretch of the highway, and cars may not see you. There have been frequent near accidents in recent weeks, and two students were killed there in 1963.

Students interested in Winter Term exchange with Lincoln University should come to the Dean of Students' Office. A copy of the Lincoln Winter Catalogue is on file in the Dean's office and students may apply for the exchange by indicating the course which they wish to take at Lincoln. The program will be based on a one-to-one exchange of Lincoln and Middlebury students, Applications must be in by October 5th.

WCS

continued from page 2

get.' This unfortunate stereotype is still ever-present and deserves extinction.

Finally, we hope our service will work as a conscious-raising device to promote creative and open discussion and to develop concerned, responsible, and caring attitudes about sexuality. This is, of course, our greatest challenge but one that is essential in the liberal education of all potentially fulfilled and joyous human beings.

The WCS has an office in 45 Hillcrest Annex which is staffed each Monday thru Friday by one of our trained student counselors from 3-6 PM. We also operate a 24-hour telephone service for questions and problems; 388-6307 (Beverlie Conant and Nancy Green) or 388-9076 (Mary Harrington). Anyone interested in participating in our service is welcome to come up to the office or give us a call.

workshop sponsors new film series

Peter Driscoll

As well as presenting a limited number of stage productions each year, the Theater Workshop sponsors its own film series. This year we are showing eleven movies of a wide variety. On September 18, Robert Bresson's **Une Femme Douce** and on September 28, Akira Kurosawa's **Throne of Blood** were shown. The remainder of the films being run this month are as follows:

October 7, Gillo Pontecorvo's The Battle of Algiers. Made in 1966, recounting the Algerian rebellion against the French between 1954 and 1957, Pontecorvo has staged the dramatic moments in a documentary style. Pontecorvo has permitted us to see the actual heart of a violent revolution. This is the film shown by the Black Panthers. . .

"An uncommonly dynamic picture. . . Most extraordinary and therefore commanding of lasting interest and critical applause is the amazing photographic virtuosity and pictorial conviction of the film. So authentically and naturalistically were its historical reflections staged, witn literally thousands of citizens participating in the streets and buildings of Algiers, that it looks beyond any question to be an original documentary film."

Bowsley Crowther, N.Y.Times

October 28, Nothing but a Man by Independent film maker Michael Roemer, made in 1964. Essentially this film is a drama of the emotional adjustment of a man to the age-old problems of earning a livelihood, supporting a family, and living in peace and dignity. Free of the usual sentimental cliches and blatant messages, **Nothing but a Man** is one of the few films which succeed in presenting black people **as human beings instead of as symbols.**

November 12, The Wild Bunch by one of America's great Western directors, Sam Peckinpah. His latest movie, **The Wild Bunch** recounts the tale of the savage West and the ruthless men - greedy,clever,brutal, and cruel - whose outlaw violence 10 or 15 years before would have been considered heroic.

"The movie . . . is very beautiful and the first truly interesting American-made Western in years . . . Borrowing a device from 'Bonnie and Clyde,' Peckinpah suddenly reduces the camera to slow motion, which at first heightens the horror of the mindless slaughter, and then - and this is really what carries horror - makes it beautiful, almost abstract, and finally into terrible parody . . . A feeling of genuine compassion prompts the climactic massacre that some members of the film trade are calling not without reason, the 'bloody ballet . . . it's a fascinating movie."

Vincent Canby, N.Y.Times

December 10, Claude Chabiol's 1968 Les Biches. Chabiol shows us an idyllic menage a trois which ends in the murder of one lover and the mental breakdown of another. In the world which Chabiol depicts, a thin veneer of elegance barely conceals the dark and chaotic forces just below the surface.

"A thing of beauty . . . delirious, decadent, but ultimately delightful to those with a taste for appearances as the purest language of cinema."
Andrew Sarris, The Village Voice

During the winter and spring terms, the Theatre Workshop will also be showing: Goard's **Pravda**, Jan. 28; **The Chronicle of A.M. Bach**, March 1; Joseph Losey's **King and Country** on March 16' **The Moment of Truth** by Fransesco Rosi, on March 23; and **The Organizer** on April 20. All shows are at Dana Auditorium, admission is one dollar.

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